CARNEGIE BRANCH

The Nation

Carnegie Branch Public Library in 29th St. Station D

VOL. LXXVII—NO. 2000. THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1903. PRICE TEN CENTS.

Lippincott's Autumn Books

AN impartial and accurate account of the causes that led to the Civil War. The author, Professor Lee, of Johns Hopkins University, is widely known for his critical work.

The True History of the Civil War

By Guy Carleton Lee, Ph.D.

With 24 illustrations, 8vo. Decorated cloth, gilt tops. 408 pages, with index. Cloth, $2.00, *net*; half morocco, $5.00, *net*. Postage, 13 cents.

American Myths and Legends

THESE two volumes contain the result of careful study of a large number of legends, some familiar and some scarcely known at all, which relate to the United States. In many cases the legends are as romantic and interesting as the most popular of fiction.

Illustrated, 2 volumes, $2.50, *net*; half morocco, $5.00, *net*. Postage extra.

By Charles M. Skinner

By the same author: "Myths and Legends Beyond Our Borders," "Myths and Legends of Our New Possessions."

Each, $1.50.

Pigs in Clover

5th EDITION.

"By far the most powerful and searching piece of fiction of the year."—*The Bookman.*

Cloth, $1.50

By "Frank Danby"

Through the Gates of Old Romance

HERE are ghost stories and love stories, and stories of adventure. Illustrated with delicate drawings by John Rae.

Illustrated. 8vo. Decorated cloth, $2.00, *net*. Postage extra.

By W. Jay Mills

Author of "Historic Houses of New Jersey."

Illustrated. In box, $5.00, *net*.

A History of Theatrical Art in Ancient and Modern Times

By Karl Mantzius

With an introduction by William Archer. Authorized translation by Louise von Cassel.

Illustrated. Three octavo volumes. Cloth, $10.50, *net*.

A Sequence in Hearts

2d EDITION.

"Miss Moss sees life as a sunny comedy and tells of it with a cheerful relish. The characters are all human. The story is sparkling with vivacity and good humor."—*Pittsburg Commercial Gazette.*

By Mary Moss Cloth, $1.50.

The Temple Series of Bible Characters and Scripture Handbooks

THE object of this series of little books is to furnish an accurate and comprehensive handbook for the Sunday-school as well as for private study. The series number twenty-eight in all, two of which are published. *A sample volume sent upon receipt of 30 cents.*

NOW READY:

David, the Hero-King of Israel—The Rev. Canon Knox Little, M. A.

Abraham and the Patriarchal Age.—The Rev. Professor Duff, D.D., Professor of Hebrew and O. T. Literature, United College, Bradford.

28 volumes. 4x5¼ inches. Frontispieces. Illuminated title pages Cloth, 30 cents, *net*, per volume.

At the Time Appointed

6th EDITION.

"A highly romantic story, full of thrilling adventure and sentiment."—*Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin.*

Frontispiece. $1.50.

By A. Maynard Barbour

Author of "That Mainwaring Affair" in its 10th Edition.

Send for a free copy of "Books for Winter Evenings" [Illustrated]

Publishers J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY Philadelphia

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Nation.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO

Politics, Literature, Science and Art.

FOUNDED IN 1865.

[*Entered at the New York City Post Office as second-class mail matter.*]

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

THE WEEK 331

EDITORIAL ARTICLES:

The "Laborer" in Federal Offices 334
Business and the Currency 334
Tammany's Mixed Allies 335
The "Decline" of British Industry 336
A Philosophical Historian 337

CORRESPONDENCE:

Congressional Power of Incorporation 337

NOTES 338

BOOK REVIEWS:

Palgrave's Bank Rate 341
Hobson-Jobson 342
The Price of Empire 343
Warwick Castle and Its Earls 345
A History of the Mississippi Valley 345
The Development of the Drama 346
The Story of Notation 347
Ordered to China 347
Biografia di un Bandito 348

BOOKS OF THE WEEK 348

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Three dollars per year in advance, postpaid, in any part of the United States or Canada; to foreign countries comprised in the Postal Union, $4.00.

The date when the subscription expires is on the address label of each paper, the change of which to a subsequent date becomes a receipt for a remittance. No other receipt is sent unless requested.

Remittances at the risk of the subscriber, unless made by registered letter, or by check, express order, or Postal Order payable to "Publisher of the Nation."

When a change of address is desired, both the old and new addresses should be given.

Address THE NATION, Box 794, New York.

Publication Office, 208 Broadway.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Fifteen cents per agate line, each insertion; 14 lines to the inch.

Twenty per cent. advance for choice of page or top of column.

A column, $20 each insertion; with choice of page, $24.

A page, $60 each insertion; front cover page, $80.

Advertisements must be acceptable in every respect.

Copy received until Tuesday, 5 P. M.

DISCOUNTS.

TIME.

4 insertions	5	per cent.
8 "	10	"
13 "	12½	"
26 "	15	"
39 "	20	"
52 "	25	"

AMOUNT.

$100 within a year	10	per cent.
250 " "	12½	"
500 " "	15	"
750 " "	20	"
1,000 " "	25	"
1,500 " "	30	"
2,000 " "	33⅓	"

The NATION is sent free to those who advertise in it as long as advertisement continues.

**** Copies of the NATION may be procured in Paris at Brentano's, 17 Avenue de l'Opera; in London of B. F. Stevens & Brown, Trafalgar Square, Charing Cross, and in The Hague of Martinus Nijhoff, 18 Nobel Stradt.

Educational.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, Washington, 1310 18th St., N.W.

THE UNIVERSITY SCHOOL.

TWO BOYS desiring careful training for their college examinations taken into the Principal's family. Gymnasium, laboratory, athletics.

ROBERT L. PRESTON, Principal.

MARYLAND, Baltimore, 122 and 124 W. Franklin St.

EDGEWORTH BOARDING and Day School for Girls.

MRS. H. P. LEFEBVRE, MISS E. D. HUNTLEY, } Principals.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY Law School

New features. Address the Dean.

M. M. BIGELOW.

OREGON, Portland, Park and St. Clair Streets.

ST. HELEN'S HALL. A School for Girls. MISS ELEANOR TEBBETTS, Ph D., Prin.

MISS ANABLE'S Boarding and Day School for Girls. Established in 1848. Circular on application, 1350 Pine St., Philadelphia.

ROCK RIDGE HALL

A School for Boys. High and dry location. Laboratories. A new gymnasium. Shop for Mechanic Arts. Scholarships. A vigorous school life. American Ideals. Descriptive pamphlet, with full-page illustrat'ns, sent free on request.

Dr. G. R. WHITE, Principal, Wellesley Hills, Mass.

THE LEE SCHOOL.

9 Channing Street, Cambridge, Mass.

Miss M. L. KELLY, Principal.

School Agencies.

THE FISK TEACHERS' AGENCIES.

EVERETT O. FISK & Co., Proprietors.

4 Ashburton Place, Boston; 1505 Pa. Ave., Washington; 156 Fifth Ave., New York; 414 Cent. Bldg., Minneapolis; 533 Cooper Bldg., Denver; 80 Third St., Portland, 203 Mich. Blvd., Chicago; 525 Stimson Block, Los Angeles; Hyde Block, Spokane; 420 Parrot Bldg., San Francisco.

ALBANY TEACHERS' AGENCY, 81 Chapel St., Albany, N. Y.—Provides schools of all grades with competent teachers. Assists teachers in obtaining positions.

HARLAN P. FRENCH, Proprietor.

SCHERMERHORN Teachers' Agency. Teachers—Schools—Tutors—Governess—Property. Tel. 6129 18th. JOHN C. ROCKWELL, Mgr., 3 E. 14th St., N. Y. C.

Teachers, etc.

A GENTLEMAN of education and refinement, 40 years of age, born in France, but living since childhood in England, finding himself in straitened circumstances, wishes employment as private secretary or travelling companion. Best references given and expected. Address DE C., care of the *Nation*, New York.

WANTED—POSITION AS Private Secretary by a young woman of good education and literary training. Good stenographer, typewriter, and proofreader. References. Address K., care *Nation* office.

Handy Volume Classics

POCKET EDITION

used by schools and colleges everywhere. 131 vols. List price, 35c. per vol. (to schools, 25c.)

SEND FOR LIST

Thomas Y. Crowell & Co., New York

Those interested in well-made Editions of the Standard Authors at low prices are requested to send for our complete catalogue, containing books suitable for presentation purposes. HURST & Co., Publishers, 395-399 Broadway, New York.

DANIEL WEBSTER'S WORKS, New National Edition in 18 vols., now being issued. Send for descriptive pamphlet.

LITTLE, BROWN & CO., Publishers, Boston.

THE SPOILSMEN. By Elliot Flower. *Endorsed by Grover Cleveland.*

L. C. PAGE & COMPANY, Pubs., Boston.

Important Announcement

Gleason's Greek Primer

$1.00

By CLARENCE W. GLEASON, A.M. (Harvard) of the Roxbury Latin School.

This book can be completed in less than a school year. The verb is developed slowly and naturally, with the second aorist to the fore. The number of lessons is great and gives much practice on verb forms. The infinitive and participle and indirect discourse are treated at length. Three lessons are devoted entirely to Greek equivalents of common Latin constructions. The reading selections in and following the lessons are intended to arouse the beginner's interest in Greek literature, and for that end are taken from as varied sources as possible. To facilitate the acquisition of a permanent vocabulary, both Greek and English vocabularies contain references to the lesson vocabulary where the words first occur. The sentences to be rendered into Greek are cut down to the minimum.

AMERICAN BOOK COMPANY

New York Cincinnati Chicago Boston

How to Judge Architecture

By RUSSELL STURGIS.

Large quarto, 84 illustrations, net $1.50 (postage 14 cts.).

A popular guide to the appreciation of buildings, by the leading critic of art and architecture in the country.

The Baker & Taylor Co., 33-37 E. 17th St. New York.

ALLEN & GREENOUGH'S

NEW LATIN GRAMMAR

By J. B. GREENOUGH, late Professor of Latin in Harvard University; GEORGE LYMAN KITTREDGE, Professor of English in Harvard University; A. A. HOWARD, Professor of Latin in Harvard University; and BENJAMIN L. D'OOGE, Professor of Latin in the Michigan State Normal College. List price, $1.20; Mailing price, $1.30.

GINN & COMPANY, Publishers

Boston New York Chicago London
San Francisco Atlanta Dallas Columbus

F. W. CHRISTERN

(DYRSEN & PFEIFFER, Successors),

429 5th Ave., bet. 38th and 39th Sts., New York.

Importers of Foreign Books. Agents for the leading Paris publishers Tauchnitz's British authors. Teubner's Greek and Latin Classics. Catalogue of stock mailed on demand. New Books received from Paris and Leipzig as soon as issued.

By the Author of "Lavender and Old Lace"

THE SHADOW OF VICTORY

A Romance of Fort Dearborn

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS, New York and London

By MAUD BALLINGTON BOOTH

After Prison—What?

A PLEA FOR "MY BOYS." Illust'd $1.50

ALL BOOKSELLERS. PUBLISHED BY REVELLS.

Books on Scientific Socialism. Catalogue free. CHARLES H. KERR & Co., 56 Fifth Avenue, Chicago.

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"For good work, quick work, easy work, and all kinds of work, give me the Remington," says the experienced operator.

Remington Typewriter Company
327 Broadway, N.Y.

LEMCKE & BUECHNER

American & Foreign Books
College & School Text-Books
AT LOWEST PRICES.

Just Published:
CATALOGUE RAISONNÉ OF SPANISH LITERATURE, 10 cents.

Previously Published:
Catalogue Raisonné of GERMAN Literature, 10 cents; and of FRENCH Literature, 10 cents.

812 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Branch Store at Columbia University, New York

John Bull in France;

or French as it is Spoken. By Leon Delbos, M.A., Instructor in French to Royal Naval Cadets in H. M. S. "Britannia." Cloth, 50 cents.

This is a book of real conversations, that is of conversations such as may, and do actually, occur in everyday life, especially between travellers.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS (American Branch)
91 and 93 Fifth Avenue, New York.

STANDARD AUTHORS IN SETS

Balzac, Brontë, Bulwer, Carlyle Cooper, Dickens, Dumas, Eliot, Fielding, Gibbon, Guizot, Hawthorne, Hugo, Irving, Poe, Reade, Ruskin, Scott, Smollett, Thackeray, Tolstoi.

Send for Descriptive Booklet.

THOMAS Y. CROWELL & CO., New York

Send for our FREE "Test-in Pronunciation."
G. & C. MERRIAM CO., Pubs., Springfield, Mass.

NEW VOLUME JUST COMMENCING.

Number One Now Ready.

Price 60c. per Number, net. Annual Subscriptions, $2.50, post free.

THE
HIBBERT JOURNAL

A Quarterly Review of Religion, Theology, and Philosophy.

THE OCTOBER ISSUE CONTAINS CONTRIBUTIONS FROM

Dr. EDWARD CAIRD.
St. Paul and the Idea of Evolution.

Prof. STOUT.
Myers on Human Personality.

Prof. HENRY JONES.
The Present Attitude of Reflective Thought Towards Religion.

CANON CHEYNE.
Babylon and the Bible.

The Rev. C. E. BEEBY,
The Miraculous Birth of Our Lord.

Also from

Mrs. Humphry Ward
Dr. Sanday
Rev. Father Tauton
Prof. Lewis Campbell
"Romanus"
Prof. Bernard Bosanquet
C. G. Montefiore
The Rev. Arnold Pinchard
Dr. Allan Menzies
Vernon Bartlet

and others.

A Prospectus containing Full List of Editorial Announcements post free upon application.

WILLIAMS & NORGATE, 14 Henrietta Street, London, England

THE NATION

Was established in 1865 as a weekly review of literature, science, art, and politics, and its editorial management has been unchanged from the first. It is conducted in a spirit of complete independence. The list of contributors includes most of the leading names in literature, science, art, philosophy and law at home, and many of corresponding eminence abroad. The Nation presents a complete and accurate record of the world's current history, with impartial comment on questions which would occupy the attention of intelligent men. To the scholar, the student, the thinker, and to all professional men it is confidently recommended as an aid to sound thinking.

Subscription, $3.00 a year, post-paid. Shorter time at a proportionate rate.

Publication Office, 206-210 Broadway, New York

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

HANNAH LOGAN'S COURTSHIP, a new companion volume to Sally Wister's Journal, gives a romance of Colonial Pennsylvania a generation before the Revolution. Most of the story comes direct from the diary of John Smith, who wooed and (for this romance ends as all good romances should) ultimately married Hannah. John was an ardent wooer, but even in the crisis of his suit he had other interests,—social, religious, commercial, political, agricultural,—which make his diary extremely interesting and valuable outside of the romantic element. He moved in the social circle which comprised the Quaker governing element of his day, and the Pembertons, Norrises, Morrises, Sculls, Logans, Evanses, Shippens, Robertses, and many other elect Quakers, flock thickly in his pages. His wooing, not perfectly plain even as concerns Hannah, was complicated by James Logan's opposition and by scheming relatives into as pretty a situation as Fate could devise.

Strictly historical. Thoroughly edited by ALBERT COOK MYERS, and profusely illustrated. Cloth, $2.00. *Ready about November 20th.*

New Lovers for Sally Wister

IT would doubtless have been marvelous in the eyes of Sally Wister, stiff little patriot as she was, albeit Quaker, could she have foreseen her personal conquests in Britain. Last May the "Athenæum," reviewing her Journal, said, "We profess ourselves her devoted servants." Now comes the "Academy," the other great pillar of British literature, and says: "One may without impropriety fall in love with a maiden who has 'lain for a century dead,' and we make no doubt that Sally Wister will have scores of lovers. . . . It is Sally Wister herself who gives the charm to the Journal, for no one else has seen this corner of a great conflict through her clear, sweet eyes."

Edited by ALBERT COOK MYERS. Profusely illustrated. Cloth, $2.00.

The Independence *of* the South American Republics

A STUDY IN RECOGNITION AND FOREIGN POLICY

By FREDERIC L. PAXSON. 12mo, cloth, $2.00.

Mr. Paxson has done one signal service in bringing out the fact that, even more completely than has been surmised, John Quincy Adams was the real head of the Monroe Administration, and was the real power behind the throne as regards the Monroe Doctrine. Furthermore, the author shows that the Monroe Doctrine itself was in process of formation for many years before it was enunciated in 1823. Finally, the present study throws new light upon the rivalry between John Quincy Adams and Henry Clay. Thus we have a work which will attract the immediate attention of every student of American history, and the attention will be well repaid.—*The Outlook*, August 29, 1903.

This little book, which reviews comprehensively and brilliantly, but somewhat briefly, the inception and culmination of the revolts of the Spanish colonies in the Southern continent, is especially timely today, when the final extinction of Spanish colonial rule is so fresh in the minds of the people of the world. Not only is this phase of this discussion of interest and value, but so also is that which considers the question of American foreign policy, as applied to the recognition of Spain's revolted colonies. To obtain his material for this discussion the author has searched the archives of the British Foreign Office, and of the American Department of State, as well as the papers of the Adams family of Massachusetts, to which last-named archives access has been granted by Mr. Charles Francis Adams. It was during the incumbency of John Quincy Adams of the office of Secretary of State that the greater portion of these delicate questions were settled.—*Boston Transcript*, September 2, 1903.

FERRIS & LEACH, Publishers, PHILADELPHIA

LONGMANS, GREEN, & CO.'S NEW BOOKS

The Works *of* John Ruskin.

"LIBRARY EDITION."

EDITED, WITH ADDITIONS, FROM THE ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPTS,

By E. T. COOK and ALEXANDER WEDDERBURN

In about 32 Volumes, issued in Chronological Order.

Not sold separately. Large medium 8vo. Cloth, per vol., net, $7.00.

The Edition for Sale throughout the World is limited to 2,000 Copies.

All Mr. Ruskin's Published Works will be Reprinted, with all the Original Illustrations and some Previously Unpublished Plates.

Each Volume contains a Preface giving a Biographical and Bibliographical Account of the several Works, together with Selections from the Author's Diaries and Correspondence relating to them.

Five Volumes are NOW READY and will be followed by the other volumes at intervals of about a month.

A SPECIAL PROSPECTUS, showing specimen page, paper, and size of the volume will be sent to any address upon request.

The Works *of* John Ruskin

"BRANTWOOD EDITION."

With Special Introductions by CHARLES ELIOT NORTON. With numerous illustrations. 22 volumes. Crown 8vo. Uniform cloth, gilt top. *Net* $37.50.

This edition was intended to include what Mr. Ruskin and his literary advisers regarded as the essential and permanent part of his writings. The introductions by Mr. Charles Eliot Norton can be had only in this edition. The volumes are sold separately and their respective prices can be had on application.

American Citizen Series

NEW VOLUMES.

Actual Government;

As Applied under American Conditions. By ALBERT BUSHNELL HART, LL.D., Professor of History in Harvard University. Crown 8vo, 644 pages, with Maps, Diagrams, Bibliographies, and Illustrations. $2.00

"For purposes of reference and practical use this book will be found far more valuable than anything that has yet been prepared upon the practical workings of the government. It is scholarly within its scope, but it is by no means technical or obscure."—*Gunton's Magazine*, N. Y. C.

". . . It will take a high place as a work of reference with all who wish to have ready access to the essential facts of government in this country. It is rendered the more useful by a pretty full index and an ample bibliography."—*The New York Times.*

"Seems to us to fulfil its purpose better than any other existing treatise. . . . It is a well-balanced production, with its facts brought down to date, and is written in a style singularly attractive. We recommend it heartily."—*The Dial*, Chicago.

Financial History *of* the United States

By DAVIS R. DEWEY, Professor of Economics and Statistics in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Secretary of the American Statistical Association; author of "Study of Statistics," "Irregularity of Employment," etc. With Diagrams and Bibliographies. Crown 8vo, 568 pages. $2.00.

"An admirable sense of proportion is everywhere in evidence, and gives . . . a unity which works of the sort too frequently lack . . . The book is excellent. Scholarship and insight have gone into it. No careful student of American history can afford to neglect it."—*Nation, N. Y.*

"This is a successful book. The author has had a distinct and specific historical aim in view, and he has attained it. The result is a valuable contribution to American history. There is throughout evidence of a fine and rigorous sense of proportion. In other words, the materials as to the financial history of the United States from the beginning of our national life, have been clearly mastered. And the whole constitutes a highly instructive line of historical study. . . . The value of the book for students and other readers is greatly enhanced by the abundant bibliography and o her references covering the several specific topics treated of in histories, debates, and other documents. . . ."—*Chicago Tribune.*

LONGMANS, GREEN, & CO., 93 Fifth Avenue, New York

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Nation.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1903.

The Week.

Cuban reciprocity, to consider which the President has now summoned Congress, stands to-day in a position different from that it occupied when first urged. The appeal of a prostrate people and an imperilled industry does not now come with the old force. By her remarkable recuperative power, and with admirable patience and fortitude, Cuba has, thanks partly to a rise in the world's price of sugar, surmounted the fear of impoverishment. A cry of rescue can no longer be raised. Our solemn promise to the Cubans remains—though about two years overdue. Doubtless the uncompromising protectionists will be ready to break it for two years more. But the whole matter should now be approached in a reasonable and practical spirit. Cuba has as much to give as she asks us to grant. Her knocking at the tariff door is but one of many indications that the time has come for this country to fling it open, so that commerce may go out as well as come in. Facilitating trade with Cuba is only the first, though most urgent, step to be taken in removing the fetters that hamper our exporters in so many parts of the world. Uncle Sam will soon have to look over his garden wall and see what the chances are for doing business outside. Cuban reciprocity should be promptly followed up by Argentine reciprocity and Canadian reciprocity. Upon the present unhappiness of our Northern neighbors a proposal to engage in mutually advantageous trade would fall most soothingly.

When we annexed Hawaii and later Porto Rico and the Philippines, our cocksure Imperialists everywhere welcomed their inclusion within our territory as being so many strong outposts in the national defence. Hawaii was to ward off the fleets of Japan from San Francisco, just as Porto Rico was in some mysterious way to defend us from attacks by way of the South. The Philippines, too, were to be a great source of military strength to us. Everybody admitted this except a few warped anti-Imperialists and "Little Americans," who took the ground that such territorial outposts would necessitate great fleets and vastly expensive fortifications for defence. Their point of view is now fully confirmed by the Chief of Engineers, Gen. George L. Gillespie, in his newly published annual report. There are, he says, not only harbors in the Philippines, in Hawaii, in Porto Rico, and the new naval stations in Cuba to be fortified, but we must spend millions upon Guam, upon our Samoan island, and upon the many coaling stations, large and small, which we have been gradually establishing all over the world. As a small beginning, Gen. Gillespie asks only two and one-half millions of dollars for insular defences in addition to eight millions for our home defences. For the apportionment of the millions to be squandered in this way upon our insular possessions he desires a general board similar to the Endicott Board, in following the recommendations of which we have already spent hundreds of millions at home. Among all foolish and wanton methods of wasting public money which have yet been devised, this fortifying of harbors we do not need seems to us preëminent.

A fixed par of exchange between gold and silver-using countries would obviously be of enormous benefit to the world. Efforts to secure it have been discussed time out of mind, but the task remains one of the future. How far the suggestions of the Commission appointed early this year by the President of the United States to consider this question are of practical importance, is a debatable point; but the Commission has at least framed an interesting hypothesis. The violent fluctuations of silver in recent years have had a demoralizing effect on the finances of such countries as Mexico and China, and it was at the instigation of these two Powers that an American Commission spent the summer in Europe in consultation with the leading Governments over the possibility of establishing by joint action a fixed par of exchange between the East and the West. Its report is now made public, and some misconception regarding the character of its mission has been cleared away. There has been a pretty general fear that the Commission was trying "to do something for silver," but it appears conclusively that its main purpose is to establish a gold standard for the remaining silver-using countries. It recognizes, as every one acquainted with the East must, that while such a standard is perhaps feasible, a gold currency is not at present. Hence a silver coinage for Government account at a ratio of 32 to 1 is recommended, to be kept at par by gold credits in the leading financial centres of the world, against which exchange can be sold.

The arguments by which the Commission backs up its project are sound in the main. Its reasons for selecting a ratio of 32 to 1 have some weight; and its views regarding the effect upon the price of silver of greater regularity in the purchase of such amounts as are needed for coinage purposes, are entitled to consideration. But when everything has been urged as to the desirability of a fixed par of exchange, the practicability of the scheme outlined in behalf of a gold standard for China and other silver-using countries remains extremely doubtful. The most that can be said is that a highly important international problem has been discussed in an intelligent manner by three gentlemen of sound economic attainments. The success of their measure depends upon too many contingencies. To say nothing of unforeseen economic factors, there are many political and other considerations to be kept in mind. The attainment of the Commission's end must depend largely on the attitude of the Viceroys, and this might suggest that "graft" is quite likely to play a part in settling the question. The ultra-conservatism of the Chinese people is, of course, a matter of considerable importance. Furthermore, can it be assumed that, when it comes to the point, the Imperial Government of China will consent to the large measure of foreign control of its finances that the present scheme contemplates? Here the report is vagueness itself. It is complacent over a general "approval of the principle" by those who will take no step to put it into execution; and has comfortable hopes of what China may be induced to do; but to actual progress the Commission is not able to point.

The first attempt at enforcing the anti-anarchist act passed after the assassination of President McKinley is alarming to all who hold to American ideals of personal liberty. On Friday night Secretary Cortelyou's United States marshals broke into a meeting and arrested John Turner as "an avowed anarchist." Unquestionably the Government means to deport him—a logical act under an absurd law. Turner has made no incendiary utterance in this country; he has not, in the words of the law, "advocated the overthrow by force or violence" of any organized government. When he preaches the gospel of anarchy among us it would be time to deport him. To proscribe him because he may have written or talked elsewhere against constituted authority may be legal; it certainly is repugnant to American ideals. In Portland, Oregon, United States District Judge Bellinger has rebuked a similar arbitrary action of Secretary Cortelyou's. The case was that of two French women, imported, it is alleged, for immoral purposes, who were arrested and detained for a month without trial or hearing. Very properly Judge Bellinger ruled that Secretary Cortelyou is "guilty of exceeding his authority and of introducing tyrannical

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

methods of deportation." Put beside these two cases the harrying of suspected Chinamen in Boston by the Department of Commerce, and it will be evident that that newly organized authority is exercising a mischievous activity. At least, these doubtful arrests of Secretary Cortelyou have served to show the absurdity of a hastily framed act which attempts to exclude immigrants for immorality and for political heresy without legal evidence of either disqualification.

That enterprising army contractor, Congressman Lucius N. Littauer, has now read the full text of Attorney-General Knox's decision in his case. The kernel of the document is in the last sentence. After saying that an affirmative opinion could not be followed by a vindication of the law, on account of the statute of limitations, Mr. Knox adds: "A negative one might be regarded as an affirmance of the validity and propriety of methods of dealing with the Government in cases where, after all, the form of the transaction is not to be so much considered as its substance." In short, Mr. Knox feels that the real question is not whether, in furnishing gloves through E. R. Lyon, Mr. Littauer successfully evaded legal technicalities, but whether he did not practically violate the statute forbidding Congressmen an interest in army contracts. On this point there can be no doubt. The published correspondence between Mr. Littauer and Mr. Lyon proves that the former was the real principal, the latter a go-between —a mere name. Mr. Littauer, then, though he escapes legal penalties, cannot escape the moral. Henceforth, he must be known as a man who tried to sneak round a salutary law against corruption and was caught—a few weeks too late.

Care in the choice of a father is nowhere more advisable than in the Federal service. Young Mr. Quay, the circumstances of whose resignation from the army are remembered though not recorded, had the foresight to choose a Pennsylvania Senator for his father, with the result of slipping as easily into a lucrative civil office as he had before dropped out of the army. How painful in comparison with this wise choice is young Mr. Landvoigt's selection of a mere postal officer, and how unfortunate for the unwisely chosen father! Landvoigt senior has been forced to resign—properly, we judge—because Landvoigt junior is engaged in the supply of registry books to the Post-Office. Now, since a man cannot help his occupation, there is all the more reason why he should be careful about his parentage. If young Landvoigt had had the sense to be Senator Quay's son, there is no reason to suppose that the Administration would have troubled either of them. Nobody criticises Senator Quay because his promising boy slips into a soft berth, but everybody condemns that impossible parent, Mr. Landvoigt, for letting his son do business with the Registry Department. All of which goes to prove the adage: Be sure you have the right father, and then go ahead.

Senator Lodge's *Scribner* article on the Senate consists of a kind and patient explanation to the ignorant. The common notion that the Senate has grown great on usurped power, he shows to be an entire mistake; the fact being that the Senate has rather laid aside power than eagerly grasped at it. It might, for example, in the guise of "Constitutional adviser" of the President, have insisted upon being present at Cabinet meetings. So, too, it might have claimed the right to draft the great appropriation bills, instead of simply bedevilling them. And the Massachusetts Senator painstakingly points out that the enlargement of the Senate's prestige has come about solely through the exalted wisdom and virtue of its members, who in this respect fully realize the brightest hopes of the framers of the Constitution. That the House cannot do better than sit in rapt wonder at the feet of such a Senate, is the fair inference to be drawn from Mr. Lodge's contention. That Senators should have all the patronage, he takes as a matter of course. How can the President "know" the appointees? Senators, of course, know, on the principle that the Lord knoweth them that are his. In Massachusetts, however, they do say that some of Lodge's appointments cause the evil disposed to assert that Satan also knows his own.

"Unparalleled outrages" upon the negroes in Rush County, Texas, are vouched for by R. T. Milner, an ex-Speaker of the Texas House of Representatives, by Gen. Webster Flanagan and by the Henderson *Times*. Mr. Milner declares that the crimes were "some of the most atrocious ever committed by white men in any country, in any age of which history gives any account." The first offences were whippings. That example served as an excuse to "wreak vengeance" upon innocent negroes. Finally, the lawlessness became "a furious passion to inflict upon harmless and helpless negroes punishment and death in a manner so horrible as to reflect the savagery of the barbarous and bloodthirsty ages of the long past." Had a Northern editor insinuated that such things could occur in the South he would have been denounced as a slanderer and vilifier. Now that Southern men have cried out against this fresh example of Southern ill-treatment of the negro, we shall hope to see justice vindicated, if it takes all the power of the State of Texas.

Devery did not explain on Friday how he made his own pile, but he did cast a certain light on the various lucrative relations of the Tammany leader, Murphy. He very distinctly charges Murphy with the proprietorship of the Empire—that unspeakable dive in which the Crafts murder took place. Murphy, he says, forced the removal of the police officers who were stationed outside of that notorious den. Finally, he said, "Charlie Murphy is the biggest grafter this town has ever seen. He has managed everything from a ladies' baseball nine to a disorderly house." We commend this characterization, by a recognized authority, to certain fledgling statesmen who have been impressed by the sincerity of Mr. Murphy's demeanor. Should Murphy object to his portrait as drawn by Devery, the courts are open. A suit Murphy vs. Devery is a thing to imagine with a shudder, but it might be illuminated by the invincible gayety of the ex-Chief, and it certainly would interest the District Attorney.

The affidavit of Bernard Lynch, the saloonkeeper who perjured himself in order to save Parks, the blackmailer, contains one significant touch: "The persons [Samuel Parks, Henry Farley, and their lawyers] were in my private room drinking champagne." This picture of the simple and abstemious life of the walking delegate should appeal powerfully to the horny-handed housesmiths. The rank and file of the union were out of work and their families were in want; but Parks and Farley were able to sit in the back room of a saloon sipping costly wines. The question which their unhappy followers will naturally put is the same which the voters of New York put to Croker: "Where did you get it?" The answer is easy; Parks got it by holding up building contractors and real-estate owners. In one case his price is said to have been $50,000; but, as an Assemblyman once remarked of a Tammany colleague now in Congress, "He is not particular; he will take anything he can lay his hands on, from $25 up." Joseph Plenty, for instance, refused to be bled for more than $200. The story of 'Plodding Parks, or the Road to Wealth' should be "written up" and placed in every Sunday-school library. It will teach the rising generation that well-directed industry is the secret of success. By steady attention to business, by picking up unconsidered trifles of $25 here, $200 there, and $50,000 elsewhere, a man may rise from the blackest slums until he can hold up his head and drink champagne with the proudest Trust promoter in Wall Street.

To those who recall the beginnings of the Amalgamated Copper Company, the recent decision of the Montana court comes as a tremendous anti-climax. Early

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

in 1899 there were rumors of an impending copper combine with a billion-dollar capital; but if such an idea was actually entertained, it was speedily abandoned, and the present company was floated with a capital of $75 000,000. Every effort was made to prepare the minds of the public for magnificent developments, and the bait was swallowed. Numerous intimations were spread abroad that the stock would speedily go to a dizzy figure, as high even as 200 being predicted, and the credulous public rushed to "get in on the ground floor." After the allotment of stock, the price was forced above par for a brief period, but eventually broke and went as low as 89¾ in 1900. Subsequently, the capital was increased to $150,000,000, and the market quotation was "jack-screwed" up to 130, affording the insiders an opportunity to unload prior to the reduction of the dividend in the fall of 1901, which sent the stock headlong to 60½ in December.

The losses were widespread and severe. The *modus operandi* of the Amalgamated could no longer be hid. Inflated prices had been paid for most of the constituent properties, but the great Boston and Montana Company had been secured at a price which seemed on its face to indicate ability to carry the rest of the "outfit." The acquisition of the Parrot mine was also expected to contribute to this result. Meanwhile, litigation sprang up on all sides, and for several years past the Amalgamated has been a powerful factor in Montana politics, aiming, it has been openly charged, to get control of the judiciary. Last week a lower court dispossessed the company of the Minnie Healy mine, a valuable property. More important still, it has rendered permanent the injunction forbidding the payment of Parrot and Boston and Montana dividends to the Amalgamated, and has intimated that it may later appoint receivers for these two constituent companies. As a result, the Amalgamated has closed down all its Montana mines, smelters, and other properties, pending a decision by the Supreme Court. What is the real motive? Does the company hope, by rendering industrial conditions in Montana chaotic, to coerce the Supreme Court? Or is the copper situation in such shape as to make it welcome this pretext for a shut-down?

It is strangely perverted reasoning which leads the disappointed Canadians to complain that Lord Alverstone's decision against them was not "judicial." In fact, the Lord Chief Justice was the one member of the tribunal who was in a position to display the temper of a judge. The rest were violent partisans. Our own Senator Lodge, we know, would not have been persuaded though one rose from the dead. His colleagues would likewise have said that they were open to conviction, but that they would like to see the man who could convince them. Of a similar mind were the Canadian arbitrators. Lord Alverstone's prepossessions, if he had any at all, must have leaned to the Canadian side, but he was not absolutely committed; and the very fact that the argument in the case impelled him to decide as he did—against the British contention—would seem to be the highest and final proof of judicial-mindedness. His impartiality and conscientiousness appear as clear as did Mr. Justice Harlan's, when, in the Bering Sea arbitration, he voted against some of the American positions. If Judge Bradley had gone against his party in the Electoral Commission, many things might have been said of him, but it would scarcely have been alleged that he had not acted as becometh a judge.

The indefatigable President Harper proposes that the University of Chicago shall endow athletics and abolish gate receipts. If Dr. Harper can cut his way through the thicket of practical difficulties, he will make a notable contribution to academic progress. College athletics would be far nearer their ideal condition if the games were free to undergraduates and alumni and their personal friends, and were closed to the rest of the world. Our centre-rushes would then no longer be paraded through the newspapers as the most distinguished persons of their generation, the amount of money received by the teams might bear some fair proportion to the college receipts for tuition, and the expenditures for coaching, travelling, and dressing would be less extravagant. Of course, the money of the football team is not squandered on those "compotations, ingurgitations, surfeitings, drunkennesses, and enormous and excessive commessations" that so scandalized an ancient critic of university life; but to-day young men are reckless with thousands when they should be careful with hundreds. No marvel that they forget the proper place for athletics in a scheme of physical and intellectual discipline.

With the resignation of Signor Zanardelli, Italian politics will fall into uncertainty. Weighted with years and overburdened by ever more exacting duties, the most attractive Prime Minister of recent times seeks honorable retirement. More than two years ago Zanardelli carried into a compromise Cabinet, framed out of apparently incompatible elements, something of the moral enthusiasm which survives apparently only in participators in the struggle for United Italy. He assumed control at a time when the bitter warfare between the Socialists and the reactionary parties had, under a temporizing Premier, lapsed into hopeless sulkiness. Zanardelli went cheerfully about a task of reconciliation that might have appalled the most hopeful statesman. He held his uneasy Socialist allies to support of necessary legislation, he placated disgusted moderates. If his constructive work in legislation was small, he renewed a right spirit in a demoralizing political order. His foreign ministers brought to an end the old and foolish misunderstanding with France, and, without offence, loosened the bonds of the Triple Alliance. His Government acted fearlessly against the Camorra in Naples and the Mafia in Sicily. All this was largely due to the inspiring influence of Zanardelli's brave and generous personality. Urgent reforms remain for his successor to make—redistribution of taxation, relief of the chronic distress in the South. But all these things will be more possible because Zanardelli mastered the anarchy ruling at Montecitorio, and called back Italian politics to something of the high seriousness of the Risorgimento.

The reduction of the Bulgarian army to the peace status is probably the signal for a general armistice in the Balkans. Winter is approaching, and it was understood that the revolutionary bands would suspend operations with the first snow unless help came from outside. But the present revolt remains far more serious than the sporadic outbreaks of twenty years past. The bands will winter in the mountains, only sending home their weaker members. Meanwhile great stores of rifles and ammunition will be accumulated against the spring, when, failing radical reforms, guerrilla warfare will begin again in more formidable guise. During the winter the agents of the Bulgar propaganda will work among all civilized nations. They should have little difficulty in arousing the sympathy of the Christian world for the Macedonian sufferers. England and France are already contributing liberally to the relief of the homeless and famine-stricken population. Other nations, we believe, will not fall behind, while it is probable that many people will feel that the most effective measure of relief is to contribute directly to the revolutionary chest. Such action would find justification in the hopeless nature of the Austro-Russian demands, even in their amended form. Hilmi Pasha, the organizer of the terrible drives in the vilayet of Monastir, is to remain Governor-General. Already the Porte is protesting against the single reform measure that promises substantial amelioration—the appointment of tax assessors friendly to the Christian subjects of the Sultan. Finally, Germany and Italy are cavilling at the very mild control which Austria and Russia are proposing to exercise in Macedonia.

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE "LABORER" IN FEDERAL OFFICES.

The Civil Service Commission's demand upon the Treasury Department for the reinstatement of five employees of the Philadelphia Mint discharged for political reasons is not merely a revelation of gross abuses in that institution. It is a fresh warning to the President, and to all interested in the welfare of the public service, that it is time to close up the "laborer" loophole by which many unqualified persons obtain classified positions without examinations, in direct violation of the law. What has been done in this respect in the Mint has been done in the Philadelphia Post-Office, and, it is believed, to a greater or less degree, in the New York Custom House. The public will remember that the naval "historian," Edgar Stanton Maclay, was carried on the rolls of the New York navy yard as a "laborer" until discharged for his criticisms of Schley, and that the now famous report of Mr. Tulloch gave numerous instances of "laborers," some of whom held two positions, but most of whom toiled not, neither did they spin.

The object-lesson afforded by the Philadelphia Mint cases is very plain. Mr. Francis P. Rodden had been employed for about eleven years as a "roller" in the classified service. He was faithful and efficient, but his place was "wanted" in the pursuance of a scheme by which the Mint's classified employees were reduced by thirty-eight persons, while the unclassified service was increased by forty-two. Mr. Rodden was notified that his dismissal was due to insubordination, of which not the slightest proof was submitted; perhaps it was not deemed necessary to waste ink and paper on a Democrat. Instead of appointing an employee from the classified list in his place, his work was assigned to two "laborers," both Republicans. One of them was an "active political heeler in the Seventh Ward"; the other was the son of the foreman. Thus, in place of one obnoxious Democrat the Mint was served by a personal favorite and by a party worker. In the eyes of Superintendent Landis, a valued Quay man, this was doubtless an extremely meritorious act; at least he continued this policy by discharging four Democratic watchmen and employing six Republicans in their stead. From the point of view of a Quay or a Platt, Mr. Landis is certainly a wonderful public servant. No one but a political genius or a magician could make five places become eight, and then fill them with the faithful in the very teeth of the silly civil-service reformers.

But Mr. Landis cannot lay claim to real originality. The former postmaster of Philadelphia, Mr. Hicks, was removed because of his striking penchant for "laborers." The work of the office seemed to increase over night, but with the demand there was always the supply. Mr. Hicks, too, had a very remarkable experience, not usually shared by large employers of labor, for he speedily found, if we may judge by his selections, that there were no unemployed Democrats in all the City of Brotherly Love. His successor, Postmaster Clayton McMichael, had the itch for laborers in only a little less virulent form. Within a year he had appointed forty-seven, thirty-seven of whom took the places of an equal number of men left over from the Hicks era, who mysteriously disappeared from the service or were transferred. One of these McMichael laborers was Charles S. Morgan, jr., who thus defined his arduous laborer's duties: "Copying letters, opening letters, straightening up the desk, bringing messages from one part of the building to another; that is my idea of a laborer's work, and I cash the checks when signed by the Postmaster." John S. Knowles, another laborer, the son of the Assistant Postmaster, earned $600 by acting as messenger for the cashier's division, and—surprising as it may seem—to the Assistant Postmaster. Edward J. Wynne bent his back and strained his muscles in the money-order division "casing" money-order advices, for the sum of $700 a year. As his name indicates, he is a relative of the First Assistant Postmaster-General.

The purpose of all this scheming and manœuvring is plain. These are the final efforts of the spoilsmen to "beat" the civil-service rules. Driven from one entrenchment to another, they are now in the last ditch. The one way in which they can oblige their political bosses and owners is to make a man a laborer and then give him clerical work. So flagrant had this abuse become in Washington a year or two ago that there were 800 laborers found doing work to which no man is lawfully entitled until he has passed an examination and been appointed from an eligible list. This was too much for President Roosevelt, and in July, 1902, he issued an order establishing labor boards and a registration system. The department heads are now compelled to appoint laborers from an eligible list, but the 800 who have sneaked into the service are to retain their present "classified" positions. A similar ruling has recently been made for the Philadelphia Post-Office in the hope of stopping the practices cited above.

But this does not lessen the culpability of officials who, like the Superintendent of the Mint, have openly and avowedly ignored the eligible lists furnished by the Civil Service Commission and appointed laborers instead of men who had passed their examinations. In the Mint, as Commissioner Cooley has just reported, the number of unclassified employees has increased out of all proportion to the amount of unclassified work, there having been a net increase since May 1, 1902, of fifty-three unclassified employees and a decrease of thirty-seven holding classified offices. Naturally the Commission insists that all these classified positions now held by laborers should be declared vacant and refilled after an open competitive examination, and that there should be proper regulations for the employment of laborers at the Mint.

By an order of March 16 last, President Roosevelt provided for the extension of the labor registration system to Federal offices outside of Washington. Save in Philadelphia, nothing has yet been done to carry out this order. Collector Stranahan is reported to have opposed its introduction in this city very bitterly, and the spoilsmen at the head of the other Federal offices here and elsewhere look with equal disfavor upon the plan. The President should now see to it that the system is applied without loss of time. The Philadelphia situation should prove to him that only prompt action will prevent further scandals, and he already has enough on his hands. Incidentally, the Philadelphia experience should demonstrate the folly of expecting heads of great offices to look with favor upon the classified service until they themselves are believers in it, and in fixity of tenure in office, as against appointing political favorites to please a boss or with an eye to a local political situation.

BUSINESS AND THE CURRENCY.

Troubles in the money market always raise a hue and cry about the currency laws. The deep-seated tendency to attribute such a state of affairs as this country has been passing through for a year or more to a defective monetary system, springs from a variety of causes. For one thing, this is the traditional way of explaining a financial dislocation. During a very large part of our history, the influence of unsound currency methods on the general financial and industrial welfare was unmistakable. This was certainly the case down to the repeal of the Sherman law in 1893. But many of those who are now using the defective-currency argument to explain the collapse in Wall Street ignore the fact that our present currency situation differs from previous ones in two particulars: first, such circulating media as we now possess are in no danger of directly inflicting loss on the trading public; and, second, the time has apparently forever passed when they can weaken the national credit. Our present currency bears no resemblance to the inflated note issues of the State-bank days or to the silver issues that so greatly impaired the public credit prior to 1893.

Another cause for the confusion that now exists regarding the relation of the currency to the business situation is a widespread inability to distinguish between money and capital. The address of Comptroller Ridgely, on "The Busi-

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ness Situation and the Currency," before the Bankers' Convention, is therefore timely. He maintains that the business situation is not largely attributable to currency, and that it is not to legislation that we should look for permanent relief. If we had had a better and more elastic currency system, and if the surplus revenues of the Government had not been taken out of circulation, there might not be so much fear of a stringent money market. But, on the other hand, if there had not been the most absolute confidence in the soundness of our currency, the disturbances in the stock markets of the past two years would probably have spread much farther, and doubtless ended in a serious crisis, with severe industrial and commercial depression. Sound opinion will uphold the Comptroller in these statements. But when he goes on to say that, "if there had not been a large surplus revenue and plenty of money in the United States Treasury, the Secretary might not have been able to render the assistance he had to the money market on several occasions, when he checked trouble due to causes entirely apart from all questions of currency or governmental finance," he constructively throws his influence in favor of excessive revenues for the purpose of enabling the Government to dominate the money market in the interest of general business—a species of paternalism that is not likely to obtain wide approval.

But if there is any lack of agreement with Comptroller Ridgely on such points as this, it is speedily lost sight of in the endorsement which his remarks as a whole command. Without going into details, he states concisely his view regarding currency reform in the following language: "I am a thorough believer in currency reform, and agree with those who wish to see the greenbacks retired, the silver withdrawn down to the point which is practically subsidiary coinage or currency, leaving nothing in circulation but gold, as coin or certificates, and a real banknote circulation by gold reserves, with such regulations for issue and redemption that it would be a matter of indifference to the banks whether their credits remained with them as deposits or were circulating notes." But we have a very different system in force, and it is the Comptroller's opinion that there is much to be said for the argument that this is not the time for any very radical change. He states the philosophy of the present situation with a cogency that leaves nothing to be desired, saying: "There is no use to delude ourselves with the hope that legislation will help us out of the trouble due to over-expansion and speculation. We need all the reserve money we can get, but legislation will not produce it. We must wait for the accumulation of gold, the only real reserve money. It will be no real help to make a further large increase in banknote circulation, and no one would think of adding to the volume of the greenbacks. No legislation can change fixed capital to productive capital. That is merely a question of time, and there is nothing to do but to wait for it." That is the situation reduced to briefest terms. Not more currency, but more capital, is what is needed to rectify the financial situation.

No one will dissent now from Mr. Ridgely's assertion that "our bank loans have been expanding too fast." In his statement of the causes which have produced this result, he refers to many factors which can hardly have escaped general observation, such as extravagant living, a great rise in prices, and a consequent necessity for larger volumes of credit for the conduct of business on the previous scale, with the vast amount of loanable capital that has gone into fixed improvements which are unproductive or are very slowly becoming productive. His allusions to the speculation in farming lands, however, throw light on a subject regarding which many well-informed people have possessed only a more or less vague knowledge; and of course he does not neglect to mention the part which has been played by the banks in fostering speculation. But, despite all these adverse influences, the Comptroller views the situation hopefully. He keeps his eye on the enormous development of the real resources of the country of late years, and remarks that our recently acquired prosperity "is not going to disappear or vanish in a day because of a slump in stocks or the collapse of a few underwriting syndicates." Yet the applause which he received was well-deserved when he told the assembled bankers that "the speculative attempts to discount the future and overcapitalize earning power have met with foreordained and inevitable failure."

TAMMANY'S MIXED ALLIES.

Rather than be accused of a want of courtesy to its political opponents, the Citizens' Union withdrew, the other day, a political banner which bore the words, "Every thief, gambler, and dive-keeper will vote for Tammany." The same fact was then restated in a different form: "No thief, gambler, or dive-keeper will vote to elect Mayor Low." The change in wording may or may not have salved the wounded sensibilities of Tammany Hall; but the truth of the original statement has not been altered thereby, or even questioned. Now, as during all its career of political crime, the closest friends, the warmest allies of Tammany Hall are found in the denizens of the "world of graft." These it has cherished, nurtured, and rewarded; defended when in trouble, and not infrequently admitted to its innermost councils. Its record shows that whenever the Hall has made its hypocritical pleas on behalf of the downtrodden poor, it has had in mind, not the dwellers in tenements, but those citizens whose chief dread under a reform administration is that of an enforced residence in Sing Sing.

Concerning this alliance with crime and vice, so strenuously denied by Col. McClellan in 1901, but so plainly admitted by him in 1903, there can be no language too strong. More openly than ever before, Tammany is seeking to bind to itself the vulgar violators of the law. The elevator man who declared the other day his intention of voting for Tammany because he had been promised his former position as steward of a poolroom in the event of Col. McClellan's election, is merely a type of a class to which Tammany appeals with irresistible force. Unable to bring a single serious charge against Mr. Low's Administration, driven to national issues or to the wildest falsehoods in order to save themselves from total silence on the stump, Tammany's leaders are now trying to purchase the city by wholesale promises of immunity from the legal punishment of public offences.

The liquor dealers who would make sales in defiance of the statutes are daily assailing Mr. Low, positive that Col. McClellan's election would mean a relapse to the system of police blackmail and illegal sales. The gambling syndicate is worried only by its fear that, owing to Mr. Jerome, Tammany may not be able to "deliver the goods"—that is, the freedom of operation—it so glibly promises. The corrupt building contractor is for Tammany, heart and soul, knowing full well that there will be no Perez M. Stewart to enforce the law without fear or favor if the city votes for the grafters. Even to the theatres, we are informed, the tip has gone forth that Col. McClellan's success will mean official forgetfulness of the laws forbidding standing in the aisles, and requiring other precautions in the interest of the public.

There is not a single interest which would profit financially by a failure rigidly to enforce the laws, to whose greed Tammany has not made its corrupting appeal. "Help us to the offices," it cries, "and you may ask of us any favors you please"; and it dangles this bait at the very moment that its subservient candidate is suavely assuring his audiences that, if elected, he will give the city "an honest and a business Democratic administration." With the best intentions in the world, so weak a man could never prevent his Tammany associates from carrying out the pledges made in their desperate search for votes.

Upon the most dangerous class of those who would betray the city in order to make unlawful gains, Mayor Low touched in his most admirable speech in Cooper Union on Wednesday week. The abandoned and the outright criminals of a great city are ever in a small minority.

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

With their aid alone Tammany never has won and never could win. Their contributions to the campaign fund are rather in the form of promises to pay as soon as unleashed to prey upon the community. It is to the soulless corporations that Tammany looks primarily for its sinews of war. Therefore, when it is announced that "Tim" Sullivan, the man who "holds the bag" for Tammany this year, has visited the offices of the president of a great company, and that this same officer of a public-service corporation has called at Tammany headquarters, the public must not be blamed if it reads the news with suspicion and uneasiness. It cannot forget that as the city grows there are more and more valuable franchises to be awarded; that there are legal proceedings under foot by the present reform Administration to recover from traction companies millions of dollars which have long been owing the city, but as to which proceedings slumbered during the Administration of Tammany's Van Wyck. The public can but marvel that the president of any corporation doing business with the city should dare to call upon the Tammany leaders, whatever his errand, for he must know that only a sinister interpretation of his visit would become current.

The resounding applause that greeted Mr. Low's references to the corporations which have paid blackmail to Tammany Hall, shows that his firm stand against corporate greed meets with the approval of every honest citizen. Not even Tammany's wildest fabricators have dared to intimate that the Mayor's relations to corporations are not all they should have been. But in exposing the alliance of Tammany Hall and the unscrupulous corporation managers, he should not have shrunk from mentioning names. This, the most serious menace to the cause of good government, cannot be handled with kid gloves. The arch-traitors who pay over trust funds to an organized band of pirates should be known, that the finger of scorn may be pointed at them, that their names may become bywords, and they themselves be ostracized in their social, if not in their business relations. Bereft of their secret aid, Tammany Hall would not have the slightest chance of success.

THE "DECLINE" OF BRITISH INDUSTRY.

The Duke of Devonshire's description of the Blue Book, prepared in response to Mr. Balfour's "inquiry," as "a rearrangement and consolidation of statistics" is strictly accurate. The work has reached this country, and, so far as it is possible to make any headway at all through the enormous mass of facts and figures which it presents, it appears to have no real bearing on the broad question of tariff policies. These innumerable charts and tables will undoubtedly be of great service in statistical study. Persons engaged in examining special aspects of the commerce of Great Britain —such as the course of the foreign trade in any one commodity or the development of the mercantile relations with any particular country—will find here a mine of information. But so far as the main purpose of the compilation is concerned, the details given are as valuable to one side of the present fiscal controversy in the United Kingdom as the other. The fact that between 1854 and 1902 the total imports of the Kingdom increased 248 per cent., as compared with a gain of only 186 per cent. in the total exports, proves nothing as regards the tariff policy of the nation. If a great deficiency in exports did not exist, the indication would be that Great Britain was losing money fast. The Board of Trade statisticians estimate the "normal" excess of imports at £160,000,000 a year. But they also figure that this sum is more than offset by the net income of the nation's carrying trade and the returns from foreign investments.

Nor can conclusions hostile to free trade be drawn from the fact that the percentage of exports of manufactured and partly manufactured articles to the principal protected countries and colonies declined from 57 per cent. in 1850 to 38 per cent. in 1902. Such a shrinkage was inevitable under any form of tariff. The countries indicated include the progressive nations of Europe and the United States, and it is not supposable, in view of the large increase in the volume of capital in the last half-century, that, tariff or no tariff, their resources should not have been enormously developed. Artificial causes have not produced the great manufacturing industries of the United States, Germany, and other European nations, but access to unlimited supplies of raw materials, a plethora of loanable funds, and intelligent and energetic populations.

The advocates of protection have read into the trade returns a good deal that does not appear on their face, but there is abundant opportunity for the free-traders to do the same thing. The Chamberlainites, for instance, would contend that the fact that the exports of manufactured and partly manufactured articles to Germany increased from £15,950,000 in 1890 to only £16,442,000 in 1902, indicates that Great Britain's trade with that nation is menaced. As a matter of fact, the exports increased to £20,761,000 in 1899, and were £19,839,000 in 1900, in which year occurred a great financial crash in the Empire. The fact, therefore, that the exports were £16,442,000 in 1902 means absolutely nothing, except that in all probability the decline is the temporary effect of widespread industrial depression in the purchasing nation.

Another noteworthy feature is the colonial trade. The protectionists have been pointing to the increasing exports to the colonies as the salvation of British manufactures, but it looks as if possibly the mother country were building on a somewhat insecure foundation. The self-governing colonies took £52,211,000 of manufactures from the United Kingdom in 1902, against £35,516,000 in 1890. But it should be noted that the exports to this class of colonies actually decreased through a series of years to £27,597,000 in 1894. In 1896 they began to move upwards again, and in 1902 attained the high figure recorded above. The decline in the early eighties can be ascribed partly to the financial crash in Australia at that period, but the increase in recent years may be attributed in considerable measure to the heavy borrowings of the colonies. The export movement to the colonies has, in short, such an artificial appearance as to deter one from attaching too much importance to it as a prop to British trade.

Though it is true that the United Kingdom's exports of manufactures to the principal protected countries and colonies were only £87,062,000 in 1902, as compared with £94,504,000 in 1900, £101,696,000 in 1890, and £93,349,000 in 1880, it is also a fact that its exports to all other countries and colonies were £140,538,000 in 1902, against £130,696,000 in 1900, £127,104,000 in 1890, and £104,851,000 in 1880. If any conclusion at all can be drawn from these Blue Book figures, it is that natural causes are deflecting Great Britain's exports of manufactures in some measure from old customers to new. The figures relating to tin plate are worth a moment's notice. The average annual exports of tin plate to the United States in 1887-90 (the four years preceding the McKinley law) were £4,278,667, from which amount they diminished to £887,432 in 1902. But the exports to other markets rose in the same period from £1,403,974 to £3,445,734, showing how far gains in one quarter may be relied upon to counteract losses in another.

The astonishing thing is not that British trade with the principal protected nations should have decreased so much, but that the shrinkage should have been no larger. In view of the textile development of Germany and the United States in recent years, it is really surprising to find the United Kingdom actually increasing its exports of cotton manufactures to both between 1890 and 1902—in the case of Germany from about £2,800,000 to £3,800,000, and in that of our own country from £2,800,000 to £3,600,00. And in this connection it is worth noting that the Kingdom's consumption of raw cotton increased from 6,900,000 cwts. in 1854 to 15,700,000 cwts. in 1899 (the maximum figure). The consumption of raw wool was at its maximum in 1898. The pro-

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

duction of pig iron was at its height in 1899, and the consumption of this commodity was at its greatest in the same year. In the face of such facts it is absurd to talk about Great Britain's declining industry.

A PHILOSOPHICAL HISTORIAN.

The most coherent and impressive portion of the late Mr. Lecky's work is probably the 'History of European Morals'; in bulk, his writings on the eighteenth century exceed all his studies in other fields. This already suggests the temper of the great historian that is gone. Mr. Lecky was a moralist in the eighteenth-century sense. In the turmoil of our rapidly shifting civilization, he was distinctly the enlightened man. He attained as early as his undergraduate years at Dublin that serenity and impartiality of spirit which the Encyclopædists regarded as the most desirable possession, but hardly achieved. In other respects, also, he was of the eighteenth century. Before that appalling mass of evidence which crushes the generalizing spirit back to the journeyman work of heaping up facts, he remained unruffled. As a young man he undertook 'A History of European Morals' with the cheerful curiosity of Bayle compiling a Universal Dictionary. This poised and indomitable spirit, which he maintained in the face of constant invalidism, brings him perhaps nearer to Spencer than to any man of his time. It certainly removes him as far from the class of documented athletes of Freeman's kind as it does from the eloquent special pleaders of the Gibbon-Macaulay-Carlyle dispensation.

In the fearless mind which he brought to the great task of interpreting history through philosophy, Mr. Lecky distinctly recalls Hume, Montesquieu, Adam Smith, Voltaire. His superiority in method and his essentially modern quality lay in a truer sense of the difficulties that invested his problems. To read his books is to be instructed in the complexity of historical causes. One feels that he has moved more cautiously and patiently among his facts than those soaring minds who were his constant admiration and study. You rarely surprise him in a dogmatism; were he not a most engaging writer, his kaleidoscopic exhibition of interplaying forces would merely confuse. As it is, it gives to a patient spectator a peculiarly exhilarating sense of a world-life that is always in flux, yet never out of order. Opinions will differ as to the value of Mr. Lecky's studies in history and morals, but no criticism is likely to deny the abiding worth of their intention. To refuse to inject one's personal passions into the analysis of the past, to decline in the interest of eloquence or popularity to treat complicated affairs as simple, to be rigidly a logician and yet frankly to admit the force of chance—those cases "in which a slight change in the disposition of circumstances, or in the action of individuals, would have altered the whole course of history"—this certainly is genuine title to distinction in an age which is intolerant of all painful intellectual processes not immediately useful.

Possibly Mr. Lecky did not realize how much of a pioneer and conservator he was. He pointed the way that historical science must take if it is to enlarge the intelligence of those whom it professes to instruct; and he did this by keeping undimmed what we may call that intellectual courage which, for want of a better word, we name classic. In placid pursuit of his favorite studies he does not seem to have cared to impress his own originality upon others. He lacked the sturdy and aggressive qualities, and hardly seems to have felt himself to be what he unquestionably was, the champion of an urgent cause. Except for the advertising proclivities of the age by which he inevitably profited though disapproving, he might hardly have risen to international eminence. Indeed, it is likely that a large class of his readers take him rather for facts and the amenity of his style than for those elaborate interpretations of facts which are his peculiar contributions to historical science. To a small group of dissidents he was a leader in the highest sense, if hardly their personal chief. He was a kind of living evidence of the dominance of the mind, despite the greater tasks of assimilation constantly put upon it. And he seemed like the visible promise of a time when the balance between accumulation of facts and their interpretation shall be again restored.

Very likely, the merit of Mr. Lecky's point of view will never be sufficiently recognized. His very dispassionateness and the calm flow of his style made Mr. Lecky almost as much a distinguished stranger in a world of strenuous scholarship as he was, for a time, on the Government benches at Westminster. His scrupulous fairness was an offence to the generality. English Whiggism is not so dead that it likes to be told that the Revolution of 1688 was "a movement essentially aristocratic," in which about the only popular element was "that hatred of foreigners which is so deeply rooted in the English mind, . . . and has played a part that can hardly be exaggerated in English history." Nor has the average Englishman or American reached that philosophic detachment from which he can survey the American Revolution as a mere by-current in the mounting tide of Liberalism. But an age that loves pluck and paradox should at least honor the memory of the invalid who delineated 'The Map of Life' while propped on his elbows on a couch.

Correspondence.

CONGRESSIONAL POWER OF INCORPORATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: Commenting, on the 15th instant, upon Judge Grosscup's opinion that the Trust question may be controlled by a national law of incorporation, you credit him with originality in so far as he asserts that such a law would be Constitutional, and, continuing, say, "The power of incorporation was never in dispute in the Constitutional Convention."

But the question of granting the general power of incorporation to the Congress was directly before the Convention. On July 26, when that body had proceeded so far as to be agreed upon a Constitution, but not in detail, the proceedings were unanimously referred to a Committee of Detail "to prepare and report the Constitution." On August 6 the committee reported, and, among the other powers granted to "the Legislature of the United States," was that "To regulate commerce among the several States."

In considering the report of the Committee of Detail, each clause of the Constitution as reported was discussed, adopted, amended, or rejected. Mr. Madison thought the powers of the General Legislature too limited, and proposed among others to be granted that it be given power "To grant charters of corporations in cases where the public good may require them and the authority of a single State may be incompetent." Mr. Pinkney proposed the general power "To grant charters of incorporation." When it was proposed to add this power, the clause to regulate commerce among the States had been unanimously agreed to.

In the reports of the proceedings of the convention the proposed amendments offered by both Madison and Pinkney seem to have been lost sight of until the entire instrument had gotten into the hands of the Committee of Style; and, on receiving the report of that committee, Mr. Madison again made an effort to have added to the powers of Congress that of granting charters of corporations. The motion was so modified as to limit the power to granting charters for canals, and, being submitted, was lost by the vote of eight States against three for it.

Mr. Wilson of Pennsylvania, if not the ablest, always conceded one of the ablest, lawyers of the Convention, while favoring the grant of the power as proposed by Madison, yet thought that as to mercantile corporations the power was already included in the power to regulate commerce. (See Journal of Constitutional Convention kept by James Madison, Scott's edition, Vol. II., 549, 725; Documentary History of the Constitution of U. S. A., Vol. III., 555, 744, 745.)

I have not seen the comments to which you refer, but it would seem that Judge Grosscup has overlooked the best of testimony for his claim that Congress has its authority in the Constitution for the solution of the Trust problem by a national law of incorporation for those engaged in interstate commerce. The idea is contemporary with that instrument itself.

GEORGE ROBERTSON.

MEXICO, MISSOURI, October 19, 1903.

CARNEGIE BRANCH

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Notes.

Selections from the marginal notes on Linnæus's 'Systema Naturæ' pencilled by the poet Gray, and from his designs of insects and birds in the same work (now, by way of Ruskin, in the possession of Prof. Charles Eliot Norton), are to compose a book of some 80 pages, edited by Mr. Norton, and published in a limited edition by Charles E. Goodspeed, Boston.

'Ruskin Relics,' supplementary reminiscences, by W. G. Collingwood, with drawings; and 'Minute Marvels of Nature,' by John J. Ward, are in preparation by Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.

An illustrated stage edition of 'Everyman' is promised by J. F. Taylor & Co. of this city.

The "Puritan Edition" of Bunyan's 'Pilgrim's Progress' already announced will be marketed in this country by Fleming H. Revell Co.

Forthcoming from McClure, Phillips & Co. are 'The Lyceum and Henry Irving,' by Austin Brereton; 'Man's Place in the Universe,' by Alfred Russel Wallace; 'Great Masters,' by John La Farge, illustrated; and, next season, Mrs. Constance Garnett's translation of Tolstoy's 'War and Peace.'

J. B. Lippincott Co. announce 'A History of Theatrical Art in Ancient and Modern Times,' by the Danish actor, Karl Mantzius, in two volumes, with an introduction by William Archer; and 'Recollections and Impressions of James A. McNeill Whistler,' by Arthur Jerome Eddy. Also, 'The Mechanical Engineer's Reference Book,' by Henry H. Suplee.

'The History of the World's Painters,' by James William Pattison, is in the press of Herbert S. Stone & Co., Chicago.

The Eureka Publishing Co., Columbus, O., announces 'The Race Problem Unmasked,' by Everett James Waring, LL.B., A.M., of the Ohio bar, "the first colored attorney to argue in the United States Supreme Court, and the only colored man who ever sat on the bench in the State of Ohio."

Henry Frowde is to publish for Prof. J. F. Bingham of Hartford a collection of noteworthy passages in prose and verse from the most eminent Italians from the thirteenth to the present century. It will make a quarto of more than a thousand pages, containing concise biographies, a characterization of the several periods of Italian literary development, and appendices —the whole in Italian.

D. Appleton & Co. will be the American publishers of Wilfrid Meynell's 'Disraeli: An Unconventional Biography,' with abundant illustrations.

A. Wessels Co. are to be the American publishers of J. A. Hammerton's omnium-gatherum 'Stevensoniana.'

Macmillan Co. have nearly ready 'The Mother of Washington, and her Times,' by Mrs. Roger A. Pryor.

A new and enlarged edition of Prof. Henry A. Beers's 'The Ways of Yale in the Consulship of Plancus' (Henry Holt & Co.) is attractive enough to commend itself to Yale men, if any such there be, who have been heretofore ignorant of the merits of this entertaining miscellany.

The 'Guide to Siena, History and Art,' by William Heywood and Lucy Olcott, which we had the pleasure of reviewing most favorably some months ago, is now published with the imprint of Mr. T. Fisher Unwin, London.

A little more than eighteen months ago we briefly characterized the illustrated quarto volume of Michael Myers Shoemaker, 'Palaces, Prisons, and Resting-Places of Mary, Queen of Scots,' from the London edition. The work has now been placed in the hands of G. P. Putnam's Sons for American disposal.

The inexpensive "Fireside Edition" of Dickens's Works (London: Chapman & Hall; New York: H. Frowde) progresses apace with 'Master Humphrey's Clock,' 'Bleak House,' 'Little Dorrit,' 'Our Mutual Friend,' 'Great Expectations,' 'The Uncommercial Traveller,' and 'Christmas Stories.' In this group of volumes we take leave of Cattermole and Phiz, and make acquaintance with a younger set of designers, like Marcus Stone and Harry Furniss, partly working in line and partly in wash; so that the chronology of the later products stands clearly revealed in the illustrations. The parallel Dent-Macmillan issue of Thackeray, edited by Walter Jerrold, likewise adds 'Catherine,' 'Roundabout Papers,' and 'Christmas,' which all have a common bond in Mr. C. E. Brock's clever sketches, some in red chalk, but mostly pen-drawn, while a few of Thackeray's own designs appear in the 'Christmas' volume, and there is an interesting frontispiece portrait of the author, after Leonard T. Poyet, in the 'Roundabout.'

A third rapidly mounting series in revival is the pretty wine-colored issue of which Messrs. Appleton are the American publishers, and which we have already described in connection with 'Dr. Syntax.' A companion poetical work of Combe's, 'The Dance of Life,' with illustrations after Thomas Rowlandson's colored engravings, is now obtainable; and Rowlandson's work is again reproduced in the 'Vicar of Wakefield.' John Leech, on the other hand, appears in Surtees's 'Handley Cross,' in black and white and in color (the latter very dainty); and the same sporting author's 'Jorrocks's Jaunts and Jollities' is lighted up by Henry Alken's lively colored illustrations. Not all of these works are now readable except as curiosities; collectors will value them chiefly for the plates.

We spoke last week of T. Y. Crowell & Co.'s twelve-volume edition of Fielding's Works, and it is now exactly matched by Smollett's, at a price remarkably cheap considering the excellent quality of the typography and the presentable binding. As before, Dr. G. H. Maynadier furnishes the special introductions. Each volume has a full-page frontispiece design. The same house sends us three volumes of a duodecimo "Astor Edition of Poets," below the dollar mark in price, but more than respectable in appearance and execution. The chance combination is odd, for 'The Canterbury Tales,' with a brief introduction by Professor Lounsbury, and 'The Faerie Queene,' which Professor Trent expounds, are accompanied by the Poetical Works of Alice and Phoebe Cary, whom a single generation has effectually consigned to forgetfulness. Miss Katharine Lee Bates has made this gathering from the several volumes of the estimable Cary sisters, and has even edited it with occasional notice of MS. variants. More diminutive are Messrs. Crowell's "Handy Volume Classics," pocket edition, embracing Montaigne's Essays, 'Elizabethan Dramatists,' Franklin's Autobiography, Carlyle's 'Past and Present,' Emerson's 'Conduct of Life,' Ruskin's 'Frondes Agrestes,' etc.; attractive little books, and legible according to the amount of condensation required in the letterpress. Still another, rather elegant set, with limp covers, is Alexander Jessup's "French Masterpieces"—Balzac, Mérimée, Gautier, Flaubert, Daudet, Maupassant; we can do no more than enumerate them. Paper, print, and binding are here all that is needful; each volume contains a portrait, and an introduction by a competent hand. The publishers are Messrs. Putnam.

There seems a veritable demand for these handy outputs, and we discourse *de minimis* when we mention Messrs. Putnam's vest-pocket edition of FitzGerald's 'Rubáiyát of Omar Khayyám,' an inch and a half wide by four inches long, just the companion for memorizing. FitzGerald's 'Polonius,' on the other hand, published by the Scott-Thaw Co., is a squarish little volume, rubricated, and gayly bound in tan and gold. This form of the collection of "wise saws and modern instances" is decidedly to be commended.

FitzGerald's 'Omar' reappears in the elegant "Thumb-Nail Series" (but it is not so small as that) of the Century Company, along with Goldsmith's 'She Stoops to Conquer,' and Jowett's version of Plato's 'Apology of Socrates' and 'Crito' and the closing scene of the 'Phædo'; friendly little volumes of irreproachable typography and charming covers stamped with appropriate designs.

Finally, the Dent-Macmillan "Temple Classics" shall bring up the Lilliputian rear with Browning's 'Pippa Passes, and Other Dramatic Poems' of the forties, Howell's 'Familiar Letters,' in three volumes, the 'Verba Christi,' drawn for the Greek text from Westcott and Hort; and Bede's 'Ecclesiastical History of the English Nation.'

Mr. Peter Newell still further illustrates "Lewis Carroll" in the handsome volume, 'The Hunting of the Snark, and Other Poems and Verses,' just issued by the Harpers. For what pertains to the title verse and to that of "Sylvie and Bruno," we think our American humorist has succeeded in emphasizing the dreary character of those extravagances. Still, his best designs fall in the earliest section, beginning with a very skilful and graceful imaginative conception of the vanishing before the Boojum (p. 40); and a real artist is discernible behind his comic mask in the "Riddle of the Fishes" (p. 198). With these deserves to be mentioned the group before the hearth, "Rest your old bones" (p. 148). Fairly droll are the Knight Mayor (p. 70), the procession of nursery maids (p. 112), and "How shall I be a Poet?" (p. 132). It is convenient, if not wholly amusing, to have all Lewis Carroll's verse between two covers.

Mrs. Sarah A. Tooley, already favorably known as an interviewer and as a biographer of royalty, has been tempted by the fascinations of the Court to prepare an elaborate history of 'Royal Palaces and their Memories' (London: Hutchison & Co.; New York: A. Wessels Co.). It is the kind of book commonly known as "suitable for presentation," as its forty-eight full-page plates,

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

many of them of much artistic interest, sufficiently indicate. The writing has not, however, been done in any perfunctory way, for Mrs. Tooley has made careful and extensive research, and has expressed the results in a clear and natural style.

The James H. West Co., Boston, publishes for John Snyder an amusing skit, 'The Wind Trust, a Possible Prophecy,' for which, strangely enough, Dr. E. E. Hale writes a brief introduction. It would seem that Dr. Hale must have avoided prejudice, after the manner of Sydney Smith, by writing before reading, for the protective system has had no doughtier apologist than Dr. Hale, while Mr. Snyder's gay adventure is from first to last a satire on that system, and not merely a satire on that particular excrescence of the system called a Trust. The title obviously suggests its drift to any person who has the perspicacity which a grindstone is not beyond. We are told of the origin, development, and ultimate collapse of the "Istamboul Corporation for the Control of the Wind." There is much excellent fooling which but thinly veils a serious purpose, viz., to excite contempt for the usurpation by a few of advantages that belong to all. The fable is well managed for the most part, but less effectively in the concluding than in the introductory and middle parts. Some of the most palpable hits are incidental, touching our imperialism and related follies on their sorest spots.

Our notice of Prof. James A. Woodburn's 'Political Parties and Party Problems in the United States' (Putnams) has been much too long delayed. Like the same author's 'The American Republic and its Government,' the present volume is a useful, though not a great, contribution to the literature of American politics. The work falls into three parts—a division, by the way, of which the table of contents gives no hint. The first, comprising about one-half of the whole, is a rapid survey of party history, in which the beginnings of the several parties and the course of those of lesser importance are sketched with particular clearness. The second part—"American Party Machinery and How It Works" is a clear and practical account of the "machine" in actual operation. No one can touch this field without showing large indebtedness to Mr. Bryce; but Professor Woodburn has evidently taken the trouble to study the matter at first hand, and his abundant illustrations of the good and the bad are often fresh as well as typical. In his third part the author passes in review certain ethical problems in party politics, in particular those concerning the duty of voting and the various phases of corrupt practices. There is here little that is new and nothing that is profound, but the discussion as a whole has a healthy practicality and common sense that makes it useful and invigorating reading.

A sociological study of a Boston factory district by Mr. R. F. Phelps, who held a "South End House Fellowship at Harvard University," has just been published by that association. It embodies the results of a two years' personal investigation of the industrial conditions in these factories, the housing of the operatives, and the determining factors in the choice of homes. The conclusion is that, "along with our Better Dwelling Societies, we should have a society for the encouragement of suburban residence for the poor—such a society having a central bureau where information may be obtained as to good and convenient localities for the homes of workingmen outside of the crowded city limits. Philanthropic persons might devote themselves to the worthy task of offering valuable information to those workingmen who are ignorant of better possibilities for home life in a healthier and more ennobling environment, thus liberating those whose 'residential inertia' holds them imprisoned in habitations which would be unendurable did the victims of such congested conditions but realize what they suffer." Three outline maps show graphically the main facts obtained by the investigation.

At the annual meeting, October 15, of the Wisconsin State Historical Society, the titles in its library were 248,050, of which 10,584 were accessions within the last ten months. Its invested funds are only $44,-199, but it receives from the State $20,000 yearly, with other assistance. Half the expense of keeping its grand building in order and open for use is paid by the University (to which it has become indispensable) for shelf room, books, lecture rooms, and reading-room. For further help to the University the Society will urge the next Legislature to build a north wing to its library as originally planned, over against that on the south, which is now filled with book stacks in six stories. The seventeenth volume of the Society's Historical Collections, completing the treatment of the French régime, is in the press, and the first ten volumes of its series, beginning in 1855, a reprint of which has been authorized by the Legislature, will be issued in the near future. We record here the fact that the public library in Madison has received $50,-000 from Mr. Carnegie, and various other Wisconsin establishments as much or more; his gifts to eleven libraries in eleven other Wisconsin cities during the last year aggregating $142,000. Several libraries also have just been founded by private citizens, so that already only three cities (with a census of 3,000) in the State remain destitute of a book treasury free to all comers.

—Monumental is the word that may fitly be applied to Prof. Edward Arber's reissue of the Term Catalogues, the first volume of which has just been printed. It covers the years 1668 to 1682, and its large type and generous page are a delight to the eye. For the first time this contemporary list of the issues of the English press is made generally available, and in a form which gives the reprint a greater practical value than the original could ever possess. Professor Arber not only furnishes full indexes, with glossary and notes, but has sought to correct the errors of the original editors of the list. Names were omitted by them, or misspelled, and, through carelessness or intention, misleading items were inserted in the titles. Such errors and omissions have been made good, and yet the "text itself has not been added to nor subtracted from." The rarity and high bibliographical value of the original catalogues—of some of the issues but a single example is known—have made them one of the most desired of acquisitions. Including only such titles as the printers paid for, the lists are by no means complete; but they are the only source, and, considering the difficulties in the path of the undertakers, they constitute a remarkable performance. The history of printing, and even of literature, in this interesting period of English life can be related only with the aid of these lists, and the frequent mention of colonial writings gives them an additional value to American libraries. Professor Arber's preface is a very brief summary of the printer's condition under the rule of the censor, Roger L'Estrange, and he very pointedly inquires how the Quakers succeeded in issuing so large a number of tracts at a time when every effort was made to restrict such appeals to the people? The work will be completed in three volumes, and certainly makes a most important addition to our bibliographical equipment; in a style of editing, too, that places it on a very high plane of performance. Dodd, Mead & Co. are Professor Arber's representatives in this country.

—We made brief reference the other day to Mr. Charles Francis Adams's recent discussion of the battles of Marathon and Salamis in papers which are printed in the 'Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society' for May and June, the fruit of his tour in Egypt and Greece last spring. He criticises severely the "Father of History," but uses no stronger language than others who are very grateful to Herodotus for what he tells, though they recognize clearly the truth that he was not a traveller and historian trained according to modern methods. Mr. Adams seems to agree with Professor Goodwin in holding that the battle of Salamis was fought at the entrance to the bay; but his expressions are not fully clear, and he assigns to the Persian fleet at the beginning of the conflict a position farther to the northwest than is claimed for it even by some scholars who yet believe that the battle was begun in the bay rather than at its entrance. The observations of a layman with Mr. Adams's interest and experience in the arts of history and of war, who views the fields of these battles without the prejudices formed by a long study of rather vague authorities, are bound to be suggestive and stimulating, but the positive results are seldom great. Mr. Adams twice calls attention to the principle, often forgotten by historians, that "an army moves on its belly"; but Herodotus himself was much interested in the care taken to provide sufficient supplies for the army of Xerxes. Mr. Adams was deeply impressed "with the military and naval capacity evinced by the Greeks, and their grasp of the situation." Of the battle of Marathon, he takes no extreme view, but he attaches high importance to Salamis. "If Marathon was the Bunker Hill of the Greek resistance to Asia, Salamis was assuredly its Yorktown," and "not until the fall of Constantinople, more than nineteen centuries later, was the work of that memorable day undone."

—Professor Richardson's 'Vacation Days in Greece' (Scribners) must not be confounded with the books which all travellers, in the enthusiasm of their new experiences, are tempted to write after a vacation visit to Greece. This collection, not wholly unfamiliar to our readers, gives for the general public accounts of visits made to parts of Greece which are seldom visited by the ordinary scholarly traveller, not to speak of the tourist, who never sees them. The author has

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

just returned to this country after ten years of service in Greece as Director of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, and his familiar acquaintance with the lands of Hellas is matched by that of few living men, while his broad archæological knowledge is based on a firm philological foundation. So scholars will welcome all that he has to say, and will regret that he has not said more, about Dodona, Acarnania, the Styx, etc. But Professor Richardson is an excellent traveller, as well as a scholar. Not only is he familiar with the literature, history, language, and character of the people of Greece; his chapters show him to be blessed with an excellent temper, a power to adapt himself readily to circumstances, a vigorous physique which makes a bicycle ride of ninety or a hundred miles over Greek roads seem a reasonable day's exertion, and a sense of humor and humanity which makes him a delightful travelling companion or guide. No one should be deterred from reading the book by the knowledge that the author is learned. Most of the chapters are reprinted with slight changes from weekly or monthly periodicals, but the last chapter, on Dalmatia, seems to be published here for the first time. This and the chapter on Sicily are perhaps the most interesting of all.

—There is a fine old-fashioned flavor to the title of a recent publication by the American Unitarian Association, Boston, 'Pioneers of Religious Liberty in America: Being the Great and Thursday Lectures delivered in Boston in nineteen hundred and three.' Dr. S. A. Eliot, President of the Association, writes a preface, in which he gives some brief account of the "Great and Thursday Lecture" that originated with John Cotton and was maintained without a break down to 1775, and then suspended for awhile, to be revived at the conclusion of the siege of Boston, since which time, says Dr. Eliot, "it has had a continuous existence." If this statement is correct, the late O. B. Frothingham was much mistaken, and many have been led astray by him. In his biography of Theodore Parker he represents his father, Dr. N. L. Frothingham, as laying violent hands on the Thursday Lecture to prevent the further enjoyment of its opportunities by Theodore Parker. He says that the lecture died of that violence; that later an attempt to revive it was made, but without success. Be the facts as they may, it may well be doubted if before or since Theodore Parker's sermon the Thursday Lecture has been more honored in the observance than in these eleven lectures on well-chosen subjects, every one handled in an attractive manner, several of them by writers of special competence for their particular themes. Such, for example, are Edwin D. Mead, who writes of "William Brewster and the Independents"; Williston Walker, who writes of "Thomas Hooker and the Principle of Congregational Independency"; W. W. Fenn, who writes of Dr. Channing; Washington Gladden, who writes of Bushnell. Mr. Mead is never content with history that does not yield a lesson for the present time, and he draws out one here with much less complacency than Daniel Webster contemplating the appearance of Brewster at a New England Society dinner. Dr. Eliot's lecture on Phillips Brooks brings out in clear relief some generally neglected features of the great bishop's life.

—Without preface or index, but richly illustrated with half-tone reproductions of well-selected photographs, 'The Heart of Japan,' by Clarence Ludlow Brownell (McClure, Phillips & Co.), will disappoint readers seeking original knowledge of the country and people from one who might be supposed, from the title of his work, to be intimately and profoundly acquainted with the subject in hand. The sub-title, "Glimpses of Life and Nature, far from the Traveller's Track, in the Land of the Rising Sun," leads to great expectations. The author is a Fellow of the Society of Arts and the Royal Geographical Society, and member of the Japan Society of London. He has apparently been in Japan, and perhaps engaged in work and in residence there, for he talks about "our life on the west coast," and even mentions the provinces of Etchiu and Echizen. He gives pleasant glimpses of Japanese life in the interior and the ports, spelling his native words correctly, and using common phrases to express proper names, *e. g.*, Kono Hito (this man) and Sono Hito (that man). Nevertheless, it is a little curious that most if not all the local color in his word pictures is little else than a transference, with literary garnishing, of what has already been written and seen by the eyes of the authors of 'The Mikado's Empire,' of 'Noto,' and of the contributors to the Transactions of the Asiatic Society of Japan. The literary dressing does not and cannot cover up the original features of other writers. The author, having read well and reproduced with some literary decorations what has already been written by English and American residents and students, writes genially and attractively about gods, missionaries, earthquakes, trade, flowers, village life, and the ways of foreigners and natives. Like so many writers of the Sir Edwin Arnold type, he exaggerates, even to caricature, the honorific element in Japanese conversation. This is a delightful book to read for an hour, but its matter, while professing to be fact and experience, as no doubt much of it is, gives to an old dweller in Japan the impression of fiction.

—'The Tree Book,' by Mary Rowles Jarvis (John Lane), is the third volume of the "Country Handbooks Series." It consists of a few notes on trees obviously collected from the encyclopædia and put together with little attempt at system. The trees are not grouped in families, the ash being placed next the mountain ash, as though they were related; the chapter on forestry, advertised as "practical," is made up of vague statistics and even more vague advice. "According to forest fancies of all ages," writes Miss Jarvis, "the moon has much to do with the growth and prosperity of the trees. To do their best, they, with all other plants bearing fruit above ground, must be set out in the light of the moon. But if the timber is to 'dure,' it must be felled in the dark and waste end of the month." Miss Jarvis makes no attempt to supplement this sort of information by describing more modern methods. Her chapter on "How to Distinguish the Trees" is rather literary than scientific. To greet the inquirer with the information that the Stone Pine is, "in age, flowing and graceful," is to leave him much where he was. The photographs, which are numerous, are too impressionistic to be useful. One who knows a leafless walnut from a leafless sycamore will like these pretty groups; one who does not, will learn nothing from Miss Jarvis. The statement on page 101 that English ivy cannot be grown out of doors in America is refuted by the experience of many Americans, who find that, at any rate south of New York, it flourishes out of doors, and covers a wall more quickly than in England if well looked after in the first winters after transplanting. Miss Jarvis seems to think that on "Arbor Day" every American is moved by an irresistible impulse to plant a tree—an amiable delusion very flattering to us. A "series" of any kind always raises the question for what class of readers it is intended—a question more than ever unanswerable if all the "Country Handbooks" are written in the belated, drawing-room-table style of Miss Jarvis.

—Mr. H. Noel Williams, after writing the lives of Mme. Récamier and Mme. de Pompadour, turns his attention to an earlier century. His 'Madame de Montespan' (Scribners) is a large and beautifully printed book, which abounds with photogravures. We need not repeat the considerations that are urged in the preface to justify the publication of this biography, since it finds its best justification in the author's familiarity with good sources and his impartiality of treatment. No little sympathy has been lavished on Mme. de Montespan from the belief that she was a victim of Louis XIV.'s undoubted callousness. Such sympathy, however, is undeserved. To the world the manner in which a *liaison* of twelve years' standing was terminated may well have seemed abrupt if not crude. But in 1682 the world did not know that Mme. de Montespan, besides resorting to quacks and magicians, had actually sought to take the King's life. We say nothing either to extenuate or condemn her jealousy of Mme. de Maintenon, for that is a large question. It is enough to explain the King's action that he should have known of the connection between his mistress and people like La Voisin, Lesage, and Guibourg. Mr. Williams lays no claim to original research in the matter of the *Chambre Ardente* and the poisoning cases; but he has at least made himself familiar with the researches of M. Ravaisson and M. Funck-Brentano. The charities of Mme. de Montespan in her later years were very probably suggested by a genuine repentance—like those of Mme de Longueville. At the same time, the former had blots upon her career beside which the offences of Mme. de Longueville seem peccadillos. We may be quite willing to forget her arrogance and her treatment of La Vallière. The things which we cannot forget are her intercourse with the sorcerers, extended as it was over a period of nearly twenty years, and her personal participation in the horrors of the "black mass." Mr. Williams writes as an historian, and without any special prepossession in favor of Mme. de Montespan. He also shows, and this is a much more difficult matter, a good deal of *sang froid* in his judgment of Mme. de Maintenon. After all, the best thing which can be said of this book is that it is sincerely designed to be an historical essay, and is not prompted by a love of scandal. Mr. Williams's researches, though not profound, may be called adequate. He presents in an agreeable form the most re-

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

cent opinions which have been reached in France regarding the rôle of Mme. de Montespan at the court of Louis XIV.

PALGRAVE'S BANK RATE.

Bank Rate and the Money Market in England, France, Germany, Holland, and Belgium, 1844-1900. By R. H. Inglis Palgrave. E. P. Dutton & Co. 1903.

It is now thirty years since Walter Bagehot published his 'Lombard Street,' a book whose extraordinary merits were at once perceived, and which has become almost as classical as the 'Wealth of Nations.' From most of what Bagehot said there was no dissent, but his views of the duty of the Bank of England concerning the maintenance of the gold reserve were vigorously controverted. He showed that it was of cardinal importance to maintain a great banking reserve; that "whether the times of adversity are well met or ill met, depends far more on this than on any other single circumstance." He insisted that, under the peculiar conditions developed during a long history, the Bank had come to hold the ultimate cash reserve of the country; that it had become the "Bankers' Bank." It followed that the responsibility of the directors was of a very different nature from that of the directors of an ordinary bank, and that it was their duty to maintain a very much greater reserve; and he proved that, whether the directors liked it or not, the solvency of the Bank itself depended on their maintaining this reserve. It is, perhaps, not too much to say that Bagehot's argument was so conclusive as to cause financial men in this country to suppose that his recommendations must have been followed.

However, as we have intimated, Bagehot's conclusions were very offensive to some of the directors of the bank. Mr. Hankey, a banker of great experience, declared that the *Economist* (in which Bagehot's views were published) had put forth "the most mischievous doctrine ever broached in the monetary or banking world in this country, viz., that it is the proper function of the Bank of England to keep money available at all times to supply the demands of bankers who have rendered their own assets unavailable." Mr. Hankey said that the Bank would bear its full share of any drain, and that it should hold its banking deposits in the most available securities, reserving generally about one-third in cash; but he denied that it was either expedient or practicable for the Bank to keep money unemployed to meet the demands of those who found themselves embarrassed in times of panic. To this Bagehot replied simply that the reserve of the Bank *must* be used, or, at least, be regarded by the public as available, in times of stringency; otherwise the Bank would fail. Were it to stand aloof and let other banks fail, it, too, would be carried down. Its depositors would rush to get out their money, and when its cash was gone, its "available securities" would be useless. It could not realize on them; it could not sell even consols, because no one would have any money to buy them with.

It is difficult to believe that the directors of the Bank were not gradually influenced by Bagehot's unanswerable arguments, and it is probably the common impression, both in England and here, that the Bank maintains a greater reserve than formerly. This impression is not confirmed by Mr. Palgrave's book. The comparatively violent fluctuations in the discount rate of the Bank led him to investigate minutely the methods pursued in its management, with results which are not reassuring, and may even justify some uneasiness. The reserve of the Bank is smaller in proportion to its own liabilities than it was forty or fifty years ago, and it is far smaller in proportion to the liabilities of the other banks. It is provided by the Bank Act of 1844 that, as other banks in England and Wales cease to issue notes, the Bank may increase its own issue to the extent of two-thirds of the amount retired; and these new notes are issued against securities, not gold. Since 1880 these securities have been increased by £3,175,000. In 1879 the notes issued were about £49,000,000, and the gold about £34,000,000. In 1902 the issue of notes was £316,000 more and the gold held £2,858,000 less. The number of banks, or banking offices, in the country has increased from probably less than 1,000 in 1845 to 6,700 at present, all depending ultimately on the reserve of the Bank; and the great increase in the Scotch and Irish circulation, as Mr. Palgrave shows, causes large demands on the reserve.

It is obvious that a small reserve implies severe fluctuations in the rate of discount. The amount of the reserve will be watched anxiously, not only by the Bank directors, but also by the public, and if it declines there is no other way to restore it but to diminish loans by charging more for them. Such fluctuations, Mr. Palgrave shows, are injurious to trade, and especially to trade carried on with conservative methods. He observes:

"Great instability in the rate of discount is a very prejudicial thing to the interests of commerce, and hence to those of banking. The close competition between one country and another renders it a far greater danger to our business now than previously. A supply of capital at a fairly low rate, and at a rate which may be expected to remain tolerably constant, is as important to trade as a steady supply of food and other necessaries of life to every one, and of the materials on which he operates to the manufacturer. Instability in the rate for money tends to render the results of trade more uncertain than they otherwise would be, and is sufficient even to prevent business enterprises from being entertained which otherwise might be carried out to the advantage of the country. The chapters which follow show how much more equable the rate of discount has been at the Bank of France and at the Bank of Holland than in this country. Nearly the same may be said of the rates in Belgium and in Germany, although in Germany a higher rate has been charged than in this country; in the three other countries named the rates have not only been more equable, but they have been lower."

The great interest taken in the weekly return of the Bank is explained by these remarks. The relation of reserve to liabilities, and the probable demands on the reserve, form the basis of most of those calculations which are continually being made by men engaged in business as to the movement of the Bank rate of discount. It is reasonable to expect that the form of the Bank statement should steadily improve; that it should convey more and more information to the public. Unfortunately, a different policy has been adopted. No figures are now published of several details, such as the temporary advances made by the Bank, or of the bills discounted, or of the amount of the balances kept by bankers with the Bank both in London and in the provinces.

What gives these omissions a sinister aspect is the fact that they are of comparatively recent occurrence. Up to the time when Bagehot wrote, and for a year or two after his book appeared, a great deal more information used to be given. After 1875, the amounts of the bills discounted and of the temporary advances, which had been uniformly given from 1844 downwards, no longer appear, and since 1877 the London bankers' balances have been altogether left out. Hence, as Mr. Palgrave says, since 1878 down to the present time "bankers are absolutely ignorant of matters which are of the highest importance to them. Every bank knows, of course, its own balance, and occasionally the amount of that of one or two of its neighbors, but there is no general knowledge of the amount of the collective balances of the bankers standing to their credit at the Bank of England as a whole." The enormous extension of the banking business makes it extremely desirable that every safeguard be strengthened, and that every available source of knowledge should be utilized. The private banks have recognized these conditions. When Mr. Palgrave began his inquiries, in 1877, he was told that it was impossible to ascertain the details of the operations of the banks. No private bank then published its accounts; now their practice is more enlightened. That the Bank of England should have adopted the policy of giving less information than formerly makes it doubtful if Bagehot's arguments and warnings have been so effective as has been generally supposed.

It is true that the capital of the Bank is very large; but its deposits have increased enormously. As late as 1870 the average deposits did not much exceed the capital; they are now nearly four times as large. The reserve has increased, but not to the extent of the liabilities, and the most dangerous of these liabilities, the bankers' balances, had shown a very great increase when the Bank ceased to disclose its amount. We only know that whereas this item was less than one million pounds in 1844, it had become nine and a half in 1877. In 1844 this liability was only 11 per cent. of the total reserve. In 1866 it was 93 per cent., and it was more than 75 per cent. in the years 1873-77. Probably these deposits have very greatly increased since that date. They are a dangerous liability because they are the "till-money" of the banks—the money which every bank must keep on hand to meet the checks that are presented over the counter, and the demands of its customers for cash. This money is kept with the Bank of England, and it cannot be regarded as a reserve. It must be available to meet sudden demands. Against it the Bank holds a vast amount of "other securities," the nature of which it does not disclose, while there is reason to believe that the quantity of "bills discounted" has relatively diminished. Mr. Hankey, in his book on banking, quoted the remark of a relative of his, C. Poulett Thomson, to the effect that nothing was easier to conduct than the business of a banker "if he would only learn the difference between a mortgage and

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

a bill of exchange." It would be reassuring to know that the directors of the Bank of England are keeping this lesson in mind.

Mr. Palgrave's tables bring out the fact that on many occasions the bankers' balances have equalled, and sometimes exceeded, the reserve. This tendency is progressive. Between 1844-53 this excess occurred once; between 1854-61, eleven times; between 1862-69 twenty-one times; between 1870-77 twenty-eight times. After 1877 the reports of the Bank cease to give this information. The last report which gave it showed that "the reserve available against the ordinary as distinguished from the banking portion of the liabilities was less than three millions instead of eleven and one-half millions, and that the proportion of this reserve to the liabilities on deposits other than those derived from the bankers, instead of being 57½ per cent., as the annual statement makes it, was only 23½ per cent." Whatever view we take of this, it is evident that these balances cannot be both the reserve of the Bank and the reserve of the bankers. It is estimated that the liabilities of the bankers have increased from about seventy millions in 1844 to one thousand millions in 1902. Practically the only reserve of cash that is kept against these enormous liabilities is the reserve of the Bank of England. No doubt, as was explained by Mr. Gibbs—afterwards Lord Aldenham—a certain part of the bankers' deposits with the Bank is never disturbed; it is necessary for the transaction of their daily business. But whatever is above this minimum may be called for, and called for suddenly. In 1876 these balances fluctuated nearly ten millions between their lowest and their highest point; and this ten millions could not properly be regarded as part of the normal reserve of the Bank.

The Bank announced in 1878 that it would not feel bound to adhere strictly to its published minimum rate of discount, and it has more recently adopted the practice of rediscounting bills. It seems that for more than a century prior to 1839 the Bank rate never rose above 5, nor fell below 4 per cent. It followed that the Bank did a very small business in discounts; in 1844 it held only £113,000. Thereafter the Bank adapted its rate more nearly to that of the market, and by 1848 it was believed to hold half the discounts then outstanding. Of course the number of alterations in the rate of discount has increased, and it is evident that at present the power of the Bank to fix the rate in the market is much less than formerly. Mr. Palgrave makes some valuable suggestions concerning the government of the Bank and the methods of determining the rate for money, but we cannot comment on them further than to say that they are in the line of Bagehot's recommendations. When we regard the fluctuations in our own market, those at London, however exaggerated by unscientific methods, seem very tolerable. But as the London banks agree on the rate to be allowed on deposits, they might easily fix a discount rate; and our own experience shows that publicity is nothing to be dreaded by sound banks.

Many interesting matters besides those which we have mentioned are discussed in this valuable essay, but we can only allude to them. In the midst of our clamor over the dearth of paper money, it is impressive to be told that the total note circulation of England and Wales was in 1900 only two millions greater than in 1844, although the coin in circulation has increased probably seventy millions. But the wisdom of suppressing the notes of the country banks is open to question. Some very instructive comparisons are drawn by Mr. Palgrave between the conduct of the Bank of England and that of the great banks of the Continent; and his work is based throughout on elaborate tables of figures. We have said enough to indicate the character of this treatise to the very intelligent class of men engaged in the banking business in this country, and we trust that it may receive a critical examination. Its theme may appear remote; but the principles involved are fundamental in any financial system resting on credit.

HOBSON-JOBSON.

Hobson-Jobson: A Glossary of Colloquial Anglo-Indian Words and Phrases and of Kindred Terms, Etymological, Historical, Geographical, and Discursive. By Col. Henry Yule, R.E., C.B., and A. C. Burnell, Ph.D., C.I.E. New edition. Edited by William Crooke, B.A. London: John Murray. 1903.

Col. Sir Henry Yule, geographer, biographer, historian, scientist, editor, diplomat, engineer, soldier, poet, humorist, Indologist, was the main maker of this book; a great scholar and a many-sided man. Few knew so well the geography and travels of the Middle Ages and of the age of modern discovery in relation to Asia. It was Yule who edited 'The Book of Ser Marco Polo' (1871 and 1875), and authored its varied wealth of note and comment. It was Yule who reduced Sir John Mandeville, "the Father of English prose," to his true status as a translated myth, the fictitious hero of a French romance patched up from old travels and old fables. These were good preparations for the present opulent book. Yule had as a chosen associate Dr. Burnell, a man of wide learning, especially versed in the ways and tongues of Southern India, who died four years before the book first appeared, in 1886. Three years later Sir Henry Yule departed this life. And now, after seventeen years, the work appears in a new edition, rightly without change in the original text, but with many notes of correction and addition, and many new articles, by the competent hand of Mr. William Crooke, the author of several works on the ethnology and folklore of northern India, who has had the coöperation of many willing scholars in this multifarious task. The work is more than ever a monument of science and history. It is truly a thesaurus, a treasure out of which a man may at all times bring forth things new and old.

It is a discursive enclycopædia. Colonel Yule, with the modesty of merit, called it, under the truth, "a colloquial glossary," and then, with characteristic humor and with good literary instinct, chose as the leading title the peculiar Anglo-Indian phrase "Hobson-Jobson." No one who has not seen the book—or has not learned from other sources something of the devious ways of Indian words in European mouths—can appreciate the full significance of this happy title. Let it suffice here to say that "Hobson-Jobson" is in its first state ("Yā Hasan! Yā Hosain!") a Mohammedan festal cry, and in its later stages ("Hosseen Gosseen, Hossy Gossy, Hossein Jossen, Hobson Jobson"), the British soldier's gradual improvement and subjection of that (to him) unmeaning foreign jabber. In its ultimate form, "Hobson-Jobson," it may be said to reflect in one phrase the British soldier's notion of the peoples, customs, religions, and languages of India. The phrase, we are told, is passing out of use, in its military application; but it will continue to live as the doubly allusive title of this varied summary of India, and as a happy term for the frequent derangement of epitaphs which marks the contact of two different civilizations, one of which essays, like a python, to squeeze and engorge, or, to use the diplomatic word, to assimilate, the other. In this latter sense it is used in Edward E. Morris's partly similar work on Australian words and things, 'Austral English' (1898).

The plan of the book is simple and scientific. The subject is India, or South Asia, as seen by Europeans; its natural history, geography, ethnology, custom, philology, in summary, as they are encountered or sought or needed by the English or European reader or traveller. The facts are numerous, of all ages and kinds, recorded in many languages. They are stated, each by itself, or in small groups, in "the most senseless and fit" order, the irrational, impersonal, undisputed order of the Roman alphabet. A systematic statement in the form of a chaptered history would have been unhappy for the purpose. What is wanted is the facts, clear and compact. History in the literary form is often a device for omitting most of the facts. Each article in this book, as a rule, contains a definition or a discourse, with etymology and usually some note or anecdote. Then follows the chain of history in the form of quotations set in chronologic order.

The quotations are historic, illuminating, apposite, from various sources, ages, languages, from forgotten or recondite books, out of deserts of prose or the *hortus siccus* of dead notions. This kind of quotation is science, not mere compilation. It is no such easy task as composition. The learning, the imagination, the insight, the memory, the judgment, required to find, understand, appraise, select, arrange, and print such chains of quotations as abound in this work, and, for another example, in the 'Oxford English Dictionary,' far surpass the mental equipment of the average novelist or poet. The average novelist is, indeed, sometimes more entertaining; nor do we despise these mitigations of literature. Better, saith the Philistine reader, is a dinner of herbs where fiction is, than a stalled ox and science therewith. But why not both? There is both science and entertainment in Yule's long arrays of quotations. The range is vast; the variety is great. Under the important rubric, "India, Indies," for example, the chain begins with the cuneiform inscription (translated) on the tomb of Cyrus (dated B. C. 486), and proceeds with Herodotus (B. C. 440), Megasthenes (B. C. *c.* 300), Arrian (A. D. *c.* 140), Hwen-T'sang (A. D. 650), a series of Hindu and Arabic writers, and at length the modern Portuguese writers, Barros (1552-1613) and Camoens (1572). Then, for other phases of the subject, the editor

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

harks back to Hwen T'sang, cites Marco Polo (1298), Friar Jordanus (*c.* 1328), Shakspere (*c.* 1601), Pinto (1614), Morier (1826), then Linschoten (1598), and so on, some twenty-nine writers. Then, under "Indian," follow citations from an Anglo-Saxon poem, Shakspere again, the first book of Maccabees, Polybius, Livy, Athenæus, Elphinstone. It is usual to praise this sort of thing as "industry," as it were an humble, drudging virtue, suited to plodding minds, to the tortoises of literature. But let the hares try to do the like!

Hundreds of the articles invite philological remark. We venture to offer additions or solutions in a few cases: The article upon "Dhow, Dow," the name of "the old-fashioned vessel of Arab build," familiar to English readers in connection with the attempts to suppress the slave trade on the East African coast, discusses the etymology without conclusion. A Persian-Arabic form is cited (*dāo*), but the Arabic status is doubted. The form is certainly entered in some Arabic dictionaries (*dâw* in. Steingass, 1884, p. 351), and it is certainly not "native" Arabic. Is it not native African? It is found just where it is needed, in the Swahili, or "language of the coast" of East Africa. Krapf, in his 'Dictionary of the Suahili Language,' 1882 (p. 47), citing Bishop Steere as authority, enters *dau*, and defines it as "a native boat, sharp at both ends, with a square mat sail. They are the vessels of the original inhabitants of Zanzibar, and chiefly bring firewood to the town from the south end of the island." The Swahili language contains many boat names, some Arabic or Indian; but *dau* appears to be native. A language must have some native words. The correct English spelling is, as Yule notes, *dow*, rather than *dhow;* or, better, simply *dau*, the form used by Sir Harry H. Johnston of Kilima-njaro and okapi fame ('The Kilima-njaro Expedition,' 1886, pp. 25 and 318).

Under the title "Suclât, Sackcloth, etc.," a multiform name for a multiform cloth, at one time embroidered silk, but in its later use applied to European broadcloth, the many forms are cited, and different etymologies are proposed, without result. But the solution is not far to seek. *Suclat*, Chaucer's *siclatoun*, the modern *scarlet*, are all concerned. The Anglo-Indian *suclat, suklat, sooklaat*, (Telugu *sakalâti*, Canarese *sakalâtu*), represents the Persian *suqlât, siqalât, saqalât*, Arabic *siqillât*, beside *sijillât*, particolored linen, and this is merely the Middle Latin *sigillatum* or *sigillata*, "figured cloth." We read in late Latin of *tentoria sigillata*, "particolored tents," and *serica sigillata*, "figured silks." Cicero spoke of *scyphi sigillati*, "figured or reliefed cups," and we may speak in English of pottery or other things as "sigillate," that is, "sigilled" or "sealed," stamped or marked with a figure. The L. *sigillum* itself has penetrated into Arabic, Turkish, Persian, and Hindustani. The Arabic word appeared also with Arabic suffix as *siqlâtûn*, Persian *siqlâtûn, saqlâtûn*, whence Old French *siclaton, ciclaton, siglaton*, Middle English *siclatoun, ciclatoun*, etc. Further, the Arabic word, as of foreign origin, took a popular twist, perhaps under Mediterranean influence, and as *saquarlât*, Persian *saqirlât*, Turkish *iskerlât*, gave rise to Italian *scarlatto*, English *scarlet*, etc. Finally, the Anglo-Indian *suklat* took on sometimes the melancholy guise of *sackcloth*, in which one sees no glimpse of *scarlet*. It is worthy of notice that the original meaning here ascribed to *suklat, siclatoun, scarlet*, namely, "figured cloth" (and hence "colored cloth," and even "whole-colored cloth"), is paralleled in the meaning of another Eastern fabric, *gingham*, which, according to Scott, cited in this edition (p. 376), meant in Malay and Javanese "striped cloth." Fabrics that are figured or striped, or highly colored, are likely to receive names of such meaning (*brocade, check, blazer*, etc.); and any fabric name, in a continuing trade, is likely to pass over to other fabrics (*flannel, merino, linen, silk, wool, felt*, etc.).

The lover of sports will find here that strange word *gymkhana*, which, we are told, is a factitious word made in the Bombay presidency out of the English *gymnastics*, cut down (as our American boys and girls in college cut down *gymnasium)* to *gym*, with *khana*, "probably based on *gend-khana* ('ball-house'), the name usually given in Hind[ustani] to an English racket court" (p. 406). From *gymkhana*, through "gym suits," one's mind passes to pajamas. These familiar, not to say *négligé*, articles are of Anglo-Indian origin. They are in this book under the spelling *pyjammas* (p. 748). This represents the Hindustani form *pâe-jâma*. Our American spelling accords better with the Persian *pâ-jâma*. The name means, with as much elegance as the circumstances and the liberal fit permit, "leg-garment."

There are many amusing stories and quotations. One (p. 601) is of "a very gallant Governor-General" who said that "he had found it very tolerable, on a sharp but brief campaign, to 'rough it on chuprassies and mussaulchees.'" There is a joke here, but it requires a diagram. The Governor-General meant, "rough it on chupatties and mussalla." When we add another diagram, and explain that while he meant to say, if we may paraphrase the sentiment into Western idiom, that he really enjoyed eating hardtack and molasses, he did say that he enjoyed eating cooks and sutlers, the joke is fully revealed. By this process one can elucidate the most difficult jokes. Such confusions of similar words are of course inevitable in all frontier "Hobson-Jobson," and are doubtless latent in many unsuspected passages in ancient literature as transmitted to modern times. In other articles we meet the lady who, in time of danger, "left our own compost," meaning our own "compound" or station (p. 243); the clergyman "who spoke of the deposition of 'the bloody Punjaub of Lahore'" (p. 742); and the poet (Browning) who twice takes *nautch*, a dance, for a dancing-girl (p. 620). What would the poet make of a *poggly nautch*, which is a name for a fancy-dress ball? It means a fool's dance. And speaking of *poggle* ("a fool, a madman, an idiot"), experienced persons will see something apt in "the native name for a regular picnic," which is, according to Lady Dufferin, "*poggle-khana*, that is, a fool's dinner" (p. 717), but more literally "a madhouse," "a lunatic asylum."

A few verbal errors still need to be corrected. The name of Blumentritt, the Philippinologist, misprinted "Blumenroth" in the first edition (under *bobbery-bob*, p. 76), remains unchanged in the new edition (p. 101). The name of Whitney is unluckily printed "Witney" (p. xlvii), and the name of the book cited is given as 'Oriental and Linguistical Studies'; it should be "linguistic." Americans generally prefer the simple forms in *-ic* (biographic, biologic, etc.), and some make a crusade against the forms in *-ical*. As for the slight inconsistencies and omissions in the transliteration of the mazy alphabets of the East, we make no account of them. In a future edition a systematic recension of the words and transliterations by a few professed philologists, Indic and Semitic, would lead to a finer accuracy; but there is no harm in casual inconsistencies of spelling and print. They do not worry readers who have souls.

It is a fact of much significance that this admirable work of historic research, of scientific importance, of philologic value, was made by a British soldier and a member of the British civil service. It is one of a thousand works of respectable scholarship produced in the military atmosphere of the British empire. At the best such works are but a small residue of permanent science and humane learning left from the grinding of the military machine on which such huge sums are spent. The military machine of the United States is now demanding even huger sums. Are we getting any fair residue of science and humane learning from this enormous military expenditure? It were a great gain to secure a fixed percentage—say, 5 per cent. to science and humane learning and humanity, and only 95 per cent. to the Juggernaut of war. In time the percentage devoted to good works might be increased to 7 or even 10 per cent.

THE PRICE OF EMPIRE.

Principles and Problems of Imperial Defence. By Lieut.-Col. Edward S. May, C.M.G., R.A., Professor of Military Art and History at the Staff College. London: Swan Sonnenschein & Co.; New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 1903.

Prior to the late war with Spain, an American had but little interest in the questions so ably discussed in this book. Happy and secure behind a double line of defence, the outer held by the navy, and the inner by the army, he could look out upon the world from the shelter of that strongest of natural military positions, a geographically self-contained area bordered by friendly neighbors and an equally friendly sea, and he could pity the unfortunates upon whom fate or their own folly had imposed the necessity of keeping armed to the teeth, in constant readiness and in constant dread. Six years ago he might possibly have glanced at the title of Col. May's work, and he certainly would have tossed the volume aside, thanking God that he was not as other men are—forced to study such grave problems, and to provide against the stern eventualities which these problems suggest. How different is his position to-day! In the South Pacific, he sees the flag of his country flying over far-distant Tutuila in the Samoan Group, where the likelihood of trouble with the natives there and with the Germans on the adjacent islands combines with the establishment of a useless coaling station (costing half a million of dollars) to make him inquire what he should do in the event of hostilities, and whether the place itself is worth the expense

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

of holding. In a lesser or greater degree, the same annoying queries arise as he turns towards Porto Rico, Hawaii, Guam, and the Philippine Islands, and he perceives with an illumininating flash of comprehension that his new burdens are the same as those which his British brother bears not of choice but through dire necessity. If he be both thoughtful and patriotic, he will consider the advantages and disadvantages of retaining these over-sea possessions, as well as the moral obligation to keep them which, it is freely asserted, we have incurred, and he will further seek to know what steps must be taken to preserve our footing and control. To such a reader, 'Imperial Defence' will be extremely useful, for it makes clear how the thing is to be done, and it explains, for England, the manner in which the existing state of affairs was brought about.

In these days of unreasoning aspiration after world-power, of blindness to the real greatness which lies within our natural borders, of chasing the will-o'-the-wisp of bigness across wide stretches of ocean, of pushing our military outposts into a region where international jealousies bid fair to break out at any moment in open war, and to involve us in quarrels with which we have no part or lot except of our own choosing, it is both timely and refreshing to be reminded by the voice of history, speaking through a student abundantly qualified to interpret her teachings, that success has never crowned the efforts of the colony-builder except when the merchant and the trader preceded the soldier and the sailor. "In the case of England, commerce was the germinating power which called our many resting-places on the water into existence." This was true in the times of Tyre and Carthage; it was true when Genoa and Venice held the palm of commercial and naval supremacy; and it was true when Holland outgrew her narrow confines. England's astonishing over-sea expansion and the equally impressive colonial failures of France and Germany bear further witness to the same immutable law. "It was individual effort and private enterprise that built [England's] foundations, and our Government has usually followed, often hesitatingly and anxiously, where its citizens had led the way fearlessly, vigorously and wisely."

The sequence, as Colonel May traces it, is simple and logical. A hardy race of islanders takes naturally to the water, to fishing and trading. So the sea habit is formed and commerce is established. Soon the merchant extends his operations to more remote shores, planting his "factory" or trading-post in distant corners of the world. About it cluster other kindred interests, and ere long the monarch is called upon to furnish defence against land attacks on the one hand and protection to the ships which maintain trade and communication with home on the other. When a colony is actually born, the Government is asked to adopt a new child into its family of dependencies, and to assume the responsibilities of foster parent, not the least important of which is the obligation discussed in the pages of 'Imperial Defence.' Such a colonial policy, the result of individual effort rather than of ministerial design, necessitates a special provision and disposition of the national forces. In this respect, Englishmen enjoy one great advantage over foreigners: they know exactly what is essential to their well-being, if not, indeed, to their existence as a nation, and in the light of that knowledge can plan and execute without hesitation, while Germans, Frenchmen, and Americans cannot tell at what moment a change of ruler or administration may put an end to a state of affairs abroad which is lacking in naturalness, so to speak, and thus may reduce the problem of national defence to its simplest terms—maintaining the integrity of the home borders.

For the present, at least, like the English, we too have outlying possessions and garrisons to be supplied and protected; we too have long lines of exposed communications to defend and keep open; indeed, our military requirements so closely resemble theirs that we too may be said to have our problem of Imperial Defence. In a general way, our plans must be modelled after theirs, but our task will be simpler, however arduous. It requires no gift of prophecy, no analysis like Jomini's, to appreciate the part which the Philippines are to play in our next war with a civilized Power. This part will inevitably dwarf all others into insignificance, for the conditions are ideal—the military occupation (in the midst of a large and hostile population) of an extensive and most difficult territory, seven thousand miles distant from the base, with a line of communications to preserve long enough to reach nearly one third around the globe. "This is our weakest point," we shout to an amused world, "come, butt us here!" Few of us realize the gravity of the situation or the awful possibilities which it involves.

Whether or no we fully understand our responsibilities, as a world power, we ought, as good citizens, to fit ourselves for the new sphere upon which we have, so heedlessly, entered. So far as the matter of defence is concerned, no better general guide can be found than Colonel May. Belonging to the school of Colomb, Mahan, and Sir George Clarke, he emphasizes the necessity of an adequate navy. "We should measure our strength with that of the two sea powers next in importance to us," for the

"navy must keep the highways of the ocean and communication of the Empire always open to us, and must acquire, as early as possible after war breaks out, such a mastery over the fleets of our opponents that it may be possible to send our land forces on expeditions across the waves. When the navy has done that, it will have attained what we know as command of the sea; and until it has established that essential condition in all schemes for the defence of the Empire, the task it is called upon to execute will remain unperformed, and the army must stand and wait for its accomplishment."

Passing to the "function of the army," it is impossible to avoid noting the facility with which Col. May's conclusions may be paraphrased to suit our own needs, thus:

"We find, then, that we may summarize the function of the army in our scheme of Imperial defence in the following brief paragraphs:

"(1.) To defend India [the Philippine Islands] and our colonial possessions which are without local forces of their own.

"(2.) To hold the naval bases throughout the world which supply our ships with coal, stores, and ammunition; provide them with facilities for refitment or repair, or give them shelter when menaced by superior force—and this, when we are at war with a great power, will form a duty hardly second to the first named.

"(3.) In minor wars to furnish a compact, easily transferable force to provide punitive expeditions or forces to deal with the savage races with which we may come in collision.

"(4.) When we are engaged with more formidable antagonists, to place at our disposal the equivalent of three army corps, with cavalry in addition, with which to reinforce the troops defending India or our Colonies [Philippine Islands. Porto Rico, etc.], or to take offensive action as may be needed beyond the seas.

"(5.) To ensure the presence of such troops at home as may provide drafts and reinforcements to those abroad.

"(6.) To give security and confidence at home and enable our ships to operate where they will."

A few years ago this extract would have meant absolutely nothing to the American reader; to-day it is full of sinister significance. In view of this significance, we are led to doubt the wisdom of maintaining so small an army as ours. According to Col. May:

"In the present state of politics and armaments all over the world, three army corps and a cavalry division ready for immediate mobilization do not constitute a force which in common prudence can be termed excessive. Behind these first three army corps, three others, largely composed of our auxiliary forces, are to be organized to furnish drafts and train troops in war time for our establishments abroad, provide for home defence, and reinforce our armies engaged with the enemy. In addition, provision for garrisons and mounted infantry in the shape of yeomanry will also be made."

Translated into figures, this means about 135,000 men under arms on a peace footing, with as many more in the first reserve. There is no possible use in shutting our eyes to facts. Imperialism is the most costly enterprise a nation can embark upon, and those who are unwilling to pay their scot should withdraw from the game.

Our author, in emphasizing the importance of naval bases and coaling stations in the general scheme of defence, points out the unavoidable, yet considerable, demands for protection which they make upon the sum total of the nation's armed strength. Their bearing upon political questions is unmistakable. It will startle some Americans, after reading, "In the West a momentous change in the great routes of the world is about to be made. When the Isthmian Canal is cut, the highway of the world's trade will run east and west through the Caribbean Sea," to be told that

"It will not matter, when war comes, who has fortified the new canal, or who may levy tolls there, or in whose hands its possession is supposed to rest. The batteries that may protect the passage will not give a ship security that steams beyond their range. The country which commands the sea will dominate the outlets to the ocean, and that power which can keep a squadron superior to those of others in the neighborhood will control the passage of the waterway."

Have we really neglected a vital factor in our complacent calculations?

The rule of the seas necessitates ownership of the cable communication across (or rather under) them, with the attendant obligations of defence. Here, again, for England, commerce and war are alike interested. To her private companies belong no less than 114,000 out of a total of the 193,000 nautical miles reported in June, 1901. These cables secure to the British Government a priceless advantage over its enemies.

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

We need only glance at Col. May's chapters on "Our Food Supply in Time of War" and "The Protection of Our Commerce." The first will give us no concern, and we have no commerce to protect. To whom, we wonder, does he refer when he says:

"We have never deliberately organized a navy either to develop or protect our commerce. Of late years, in certain countries, quite a different policy has been set on foot. The strong navies are being built up to protect the commerce, not only that is, but that is to be, or there may be ulterior motives beyond the mere protection to commerce."

We notice one curious error. "During the Spanish-American war, the *New York*, a merchant vessel, flew the flag of Admiral Sampson"; and we suspect that the author, in discussing "The Protection of Commerce," has failed to profit by the classical essays of Sir John Colomb, wherein, among other things, the latter suggests guarding the points where the great trade routes intersect. Nor can we admit for a moment that, during the war with Spain, "the long coast line of the United States was notoriously inadequately defended." Panic along shore there was, there always has been, and there always will be. Panic, always unreasoning, lacked every excuse for being in this instance, since our coasts were in a satisfactory, if not perfect, state of defence. This subject was thrashed out at the Naval War College three years ago, and the army cleared of the grave charge of neglect and unpreparedness which had so lightly been brought against it. But a lie dies hard.

In the concluding chapter, "Organization for Imperial Defence," Col. May advocates the creation of a great general staff in London, through which the resources of the whole empire, of whatever nature and provenance, may be utilized in war time. "The coöperation of the services is, indeed, the cornerstone of Imperial defence; coöperation, above all, in the council chamber."

Col. May's style is vigorous at all times, if not always beyond criticism. His sanity of view prompts such expressions as, "Strategists are fond of indicating certain places on the map as dominating points, the possession of which would confer on their owners a kind of supernatural power over and above what their numbers and armament may bestow. . . . The ocean is, in fact, nothing but road, and the right of the road falls to him who is strongest." His integrity of purpose and his broad-mindedness are reflected in his constant recognition of the predominating part which the navy should assume—"Imperial strategy demands naval supremacy as a first postulate in our schemes of defence"; and his patriotism in his appeals to his countrymen to pause and consider while there is yet time. Americans ought to be grateful for so frank an exposition of the real significance of the important movement upon which they have entered, and for the counsel and warning which this most interesting and readable book so generously offers.

Warwick Castle and Its Earls. From Saxon Times to the Present Day. By the Countess of Warwick. With two photogravure plates and 172 illustrations. Two vols. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 1903.

This is a work which it is not easy to describe and criticise in a short notice. Lady Warwick has made excursions into the field of serious historical literature without giving one the impression that her studies of Clark, Pollock and Maitland, and Round are much more than excursions. She has drawn heavily on the 'Dictionary of National Biography,' as she could not fail to do, but one may doubt whether she has followd up its bibliographies with much thoroughness. Judged strictly as an historical writer, her main advantage comes from an unrestricted access to the archives of Warwick itself. Thus, she is able to print for the first time a striking letter of Nelson, written on September 3, 1805, to George Greville, Earl of Warwick. "On board ship," says he, "our wish is to get as close as possible, by which I think we suffer less and the Enemy [more] than by long shots, and I always endeavour to inculcate the doctrine *get close* and you will be a Victor." While everyone is familiar with this feature of Nelson's tactics, such a precise statement from his own pen and almost on the eve of Trafalgar is not without interest.

It may seem ungrateful and ungracious to begin by pointing out what seems to us the chief limitation of Lady Warwick's book. At the most, it wears the guise of erudition without being very profound. At the best, it is marked by sprightliness and more than an ordinary share of individuality. Lady Warwick is not afraid to write in the first person, nor to give sketches of her contemporaries when she is bent on drawing an historical analogy. Fulke Greville reminds her of "Owen Meredith," and Robert Greville, Lord Brooke, suggests Mr. John Morley, who is spoken of with much sympathy. "He has displayed Mr. Chamberlain's vigor without his inconsistency, and Mr. Balfour's cleverness without his hesitation." Lady Warwick also shows that, besides raciness of style, she possesses a fair share of historical disinterestedness. This quality appears, for example, in her appreciation of Mary Rich. "She was really a very interesting woman," says Lady Warwick, "though one cannot help feeling that one would rather not have seen too much of her." This is the sentence with which the sketch begins. But the closing passage strikes a different note: "It was a beautiful life and a beautiful death for those who have the sympathy and the imagination to see it."

We once came across the following sentiment from an American in the visiting-book of the "Warwick Arms Hotel": "The Middle Age had its castle for the one, the Modern Time has its homes for all." The grandiloquence of this outburst was probably due to the deep effect which the majesty of Warwick produced on the mind of the writer. At any rate, there can be no doubt that it is a national monument, in the best sense of that hackneyed phrase. Lady Warwick indicates the difficulty of her task by saying that the history of the Castle "is bound up indissolubly with the history of England." Were it necessary to illustrate this fact, attention might be called to the national character of the sympathy which was elicited by the great fire of December, 1871. As it is, the legends of Guy of Warwick and Godiva; the authentic deeds of the Beauchamps, Nevilles, and Dudleys; and the more modest but still important annals of the House of Rich and the House of Greville, centre in this one historic spot. The mere beauty of Warwick, apart from its associations, has endeared it to thousands of American tourists, some of whom will be sure to welcome the present work.

Lady Warwick has given her two volumes a handsome dress, although they are rather heavy to hold and are printed on paper of the highest glaze. The illustrations are numerous and well chosen. The collections of the Castle itself furnish many of the subjects, and the rest are drawn from excellent sources. We must not neglect to state that in the second volume (pp. 766-768) will be found a list of his own achievements which was written by George Greville, the second of the Greville Earls of Warwick. As a record of personal exploits we know nothing quite like it, except the *Monumentum Ancyranum* wherein the Emperor Augustus describes the benefits conferred by him on the Roman world.

A History of the Mississippi Valley, from its Discovery to the End of Foreign Domination. By John R. Spears, in collaboration with A. H. Clark. With facsimiles, illustrations of historic places, maps, and portraits. New York: A. S. Clark. 1903. Pp. 416.

Few monographs have appeared covering the whole valley of the Mississippi from first to last while under foreign control. The topic has seemed too huge, as Jove's bolt was too heavy for thievish Mercury to lift. De Soto first of Europeans saw that supreme river in 1541, and his route from Florida had been overland and westward. Pushing further west into the terra incognita, he became exhausted, returned to the river, and, while preparing to sail down it, died and was entombed in its waters. His men, who had dwindled from an army to a handful, brought home such tidings that Spain, although by papal bull king of the continent, for almost two centuries gained no foothold on the continental river. Hence La Salle, in 1682, having canoed it from the lakes to its mouth, claimed for France its whole watershed, now ascertained to exceed a million square miles. The French tenure of this valley, though it lasted fourscore years, was military occupation rather than peaceful settlement. Fur traders outnumbered farmers, while both, together with mechanics, were fewer than soldiers, adventurers, and wood rangers, who sunk themselves and the savages still lower. In 1763 this matchless valley was lost from brim to brim by France—the western half secretly ceded to Spain and the eastern yielded to England as spoil of war. Two decades later, the eastern portion, having been largely conquered by Americans, was surrendered to them at the recognition of their independence. Trans-Mississippi, having been handed back from Spain to France, was sold by Napoleon to the United States April 30, 1803, just fifty years after fur dealers had fixed their local habitation where St. Louis now stands.

These matters of common knowledge have touched the world at vital points, and of course have become the themes of manifold volumes in both hemispheres. Interest in them, which was doubling while the St. Louis Exposition's coming was shining afar off, will spread during its splendors and outlast them, even if Mississippi pearl fisheries should not, as is now hoped, eclipse Ormus and Ind. Accordingly, average readers

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

abroad as well as at home demand such a history in size and substance as Messrs. Spears and Clark have just supplied. The work of these writers, if not less pretentious than some others, is less prolix. Its pages are scarcely one-fourth as multitudinous as those of Roosevelt's 'Winning of the West,' and to him as a veteran author on a similar topic this latest volume is dedicated. From him, too, and others, these later heralds have borrowed thunder without much acknowledgment, or, alas, even accuracy. The purpose of Mr. Spears, whose name for brevity we use to represent his junior partner also, or the joint firm, was to eschew swelling up into that big book which as a big bore is passed by on the other side by the generality of readers. His single volume, though more than a three-pounder, thanks to cheap paper, has only four hundred large-type pages and a fourth as many of index, facsimiles, portraits, and especially sketch-maps from recondite sources, which furnish welcome object-lessons. A part of them, however, though they make up a show, we wish had been more thinly scattered, or reformed altogether into a better grade.

The handiwork itself is naturally, perhaps necessarily, rather of selection than of research, yet Mr. Spears has made the material his own by a style which stamps it with his own personality—a bit flavored with Carlyle. In treating of the successive claimants of the American continental backbone and its radiations, our chronicler sweeps us along with Spaniards who were rather tramps than explorers, raiders on a plundering and butchering trail, westering from the Atlantic into the land-sea of prairies; starting all pride and pomp, degenerating into fuss and feathers; ultra Quixotic, or, even more crazy, finding nothing of what they sought; transient as a ship's wake on the waves, and in the end within a hairbreadth of perishing like a vessel which puts to sea and is never heard of again. Then, passing to the French stage, Mr. Spears paints Joliet and Marquette in many of their *ipsissima verba*, and the classes, sacred and secular, of which they were types, showing up, by the way, the blunder in the Washington rotunda where the place of the sole head of the earliest exploration down the grand waterway is usurped by the chaplain he had taken along with him. The entering edge of a wedge must be thin, but that edge comes to naught unless backed up and buttressed by something heavier and tougher behind. In fact, French soldiers and missionaries, however good for pioneers, lacking settlers in masses and in permanence, fought like one who beateth the air. Expansion was also crippled, because the physical resources which would have increased their efficiency tenfold were lavished on mistresses like Pompadour, or in excluding from New France a million Huguenots who made other wildernesses blossom like the rose. Indian fugitives from New England (p. 40) were the oarsmen of La Salle down and up his unknown highway, and negro slaves labored in New Orleans from its first decade. These facts were prophetic and ominous of the contrast between a state of factotums and one of *fainéans*. A hundred years of French endeavor as often baffled as renewed, captains leading well, but without rank and file to follow, from head to mouth of the river, are sympathetically portrayed by our author. La Salle, "greatest of all French Americans," is his ideal from first to last. He deserves preëminence as first to reveal in all its amplitude the mysterious river, and that single-handed; yet more admirable is he for what he would have achieved but for treachery in his associates, and most of all for his death, so tragical that it will forever move readers to tears more than for most martyrs. It was his to find the true *La Chine* and to traverse it to its very end in the sea.

Financially, French ownership of a million miles of the richest land in the best latitudes of the world, both for tillage and traffic, was a loss. Few individuals or monopolies but became "land-poor." The chief promoter, Crozat, failed. Law, whose South Sea bubble had burst in England, blew up one larger in Paris, and that more iridescent, which dazzled like "one entire and perfect chrysolite." The heads of fur-trading rings, and they only, became opulent. The six posts fortified by La Salle as links in a chain uniting Canada and Louisiana united nothing, and others few and far between, isolated like Sahara oases, were expensive, but had nothing to guard within their reach or sphere of influence. Better had their outlays been scattered in the bottom of the sea. For seventy years the end and aim of these garrisons was to fit out Indian scalping parties, to officer them, and thicken their ranks for murder and conflagration along the frontier of English settlement, whose fringe was advancing inland like a tidal wave.

It was naturally upon the greatest eastern affluent of the Mississippi that French and English, confronting and clashing, began an international duel which wrought the ultimate downfall of France in continental America. The chain of forts and the "thin line" or festoon of *habitans*, too weak to bear its own weight, was crushed under the "Old Man of the Sea," whom it could not shake off. It is a noteworthy irony of fate (or mystery of Providence?) that Washington, who, as a green subaltern on the Ohio, had been first to fight for British supremacy in the West, just thirty years afterwards, in 1783, as Generalissimo in New York, received from the British the relinquishment of that claim as well as that of all sovereignty over the United States. The twenty years of British rule were stagnation or Rip Van Winkle slumber. The West from the Alleghany crest was set apart by royal proclamation for a game preserve, or the first of those Indian reservations defined by Spears as "refuse heaps, unpleasant enough to look at." Settlers were debarred from entry, and squatters were dispossessed, and that on the ground, as Franklin says, that they were "beyond the reach of profitable commerce with England."

Mr. Spears is rich in epithets which make his style pictorial, as when he calls Washington a "square-jawed man," and Jefferson's gunboats "porcupine policy." Some deformities in style he may throw off his shoulders upon the proofreader, but not his snubbing for six times the name of Thwaites, whom he quotes as often, nor where, in quoting Nicollet (p. 60), manito is drawn out into the monster manitourinion (p. 4), and, least of all, where Francis Parkman is set forth as "Rev. Mr. Parkman" (p. 142). The map here printed as Marquette's is, says Shea, "not at all a copy of the original still preserved as it came from the hand of the great explorer," and which, we add, has been reproduced in facsimile. A still more memorable autograph should have been reproduced, but is not, namely, the written demand of surrender from the British commander on the Illinois by Clark, which was the death-warrant of British power in the boundless valley. The protograph, itself held by the Wisconsin Historical Society, has been photographed by them.

The Development of the Drama. By Brander Matthews. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1903.

This is a pleasantly written volume, showing a fairly keen sense of artistic principles, and a sufficiently broad comparative view and grasp of the outlines of several literatures, but it is not until the author reaches the nineteenth century and has material to furnish forth a discussion of the actualities of the modern stage, that he seems at home with his subject and fitted to speak *ex cathedra*. For the whole is slight and sketchy, good magazine literature gathered into book form, a sort of primer of the subject graded to the university-extension standard and following university-extension methods; the whole a series of gracefully turned commonplaces, and obviously not for men of reading in the field, but for the beginning public. French ideas and French ideals prevail, and Professor Matthews obviously has most used French authorities. He is not primarily a student of dramatic literature as literature, but rather of stagecraft and of dramatic construction or play-writing. This is the difference and distinction of the book. The aim is to study only dramatic essentials, and so (and with reasonable success) the old classics of the drama are re-valued, from the "Suppliants" of Æschylus down to modern plays.

In its particular kind, then, the book is not a bad one, but it has too many evitable flaws. There is, even for a merely popular and elementary work, too lofty an avoidance of the specific. Dates are almost never given, and references fare as badly. The beginner would not be unwilling to know, for example, the name of the writer (or at least the provenience) of the interesting contemporary description of an old morality quoted at page 190; and similarly of the clever remark on the French classical drama at page 276. Again, this is a spelling reformer's book, and the old-fashioned reader's attention is perpetually distracted by such forms as *dialogs*, *decads*, *dilletants*, *altho*, *Renascence*, and by un-English over-hyphenation, as in such forms as *prose-fiction*, *connecting-link*, *men-of-letters*, and *comedy-of-manners* (has the English preposition *of* no force, then, of its own?). Index there is none, and the slightest possible table of contents.

Neither the scholarship nor the criticism of the book is robust. From so practised a critic one would hardly expect anything so banal and amateurish as the comments upon Marlowe (pp. 206-7), and upon Beaumont and Fletcher (pp. 221-2). In all this there is too little either of original apprehension or of sympathetic historical spirit. So in the comments upon "Gorboduc" (p. 192), "an alleged tragedy of mortal tedium," etc., there is too much of the fine-gentleman air, of the easy superiority of the sated heir of

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

all the ages. In dealing with the mediæval period, too much is made of the eighteenth-century distinction between "mystery" and "miracle play." The distinction was not recognized in the period itself, and, except rarely for certain specific purposes, is an artificial and misleading classification.

There are other queries and doubts. Why (p. 2) must we believe that the processes of art are acquired by toil and care and time alone, while the message the artist has to deliver is no such thing, but comes by inspiration and is "the gift of God"? But this is perhaps a large question. Again (p. 20), how is the doctrine that all drama consists in struggle and the conflict of will to be applied in the lighter forms of comedy and in farce? The answer in books on dramatic theory has not yet been very satisfactorily given. Is it true that will and the struggle of will (p. 21) are not found in the epic? Are Marlowe's views of the other world (p. 181) really childish? What one, specifically, of the most gifted of the dramatic poets of the Elizabethan age (p. 188) can be cited who shows definitely and directly the influence of the Greek drama? Are the "interludes" (term of vague import) really derived from the moralities (p. 189)? Why is the closet drama, in itself and not as a competitor for stage favor, a "pestilent type" (pp. 204, 315)? As literature it is certainly a type which has justified itself by a score of illustrious examples. And were the efforts of Shelley so "misdirected" (p. 297) in, say, the "Cenci" and the "Prometheus Unbound"? Is it so sure that Webster's plays (p. 205) were planned with no thought that they would ever be read by posterity? Is the "Merry Wives of Windsor" (p. 218) in fact a play which deals "avowedly" with the men and women of Shakspere's own time? Is not Falstaff the same Sir John whom we have met as of the time of Henry IV.? Is Massinger, properly judged (p. 223), a master of blank verse, and of "flexible" blank verse at that? And (to make an end —not that our list is ended) by what right is Heywood cited (p. 311) by the side of Scribe and Kotzebue as a master of the mere mechanics of dramaturgy and so a type of the playwright pure and simple? He may be so, but it remains to be demonstrated.

The Story of Notation. By C. F. Abdy Williams, M.A., Mus. Bac. London: Walter Scott Publishing Co.; New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Pp. xvi, 265.

It is safe to say that, of the millions who read music, not more than a mere fraction have ever paused to think what a monument of human ingenuity and perseverance that system is which enables them to do so. The transmission of such a civilizing art as music stands next in importance to the recording of speech itself in writing. If our music has not remained such as we find it to-day among savage tribes, we owe this to musical notation; which also has this advantage over written speech, that it appeals equally to all mankind and is the common property of all nations. It is these considerations that recommend the history of musical notation to the attention of all who love music and appreciate its immense civilizing power.

Mr. Williams takes up, one by one, the various systems which, from the fifth century B. C., if not earlier, have contributed something to our present notation. Their details were to be sought in many ponderous tomes, inaccessible, most of them, to English readers; and he has been remarkably successful in explaining them, in spite of the appalling intricacy of some of the number. It is true that he has not succeeded equally with them all; but even the most perplexed of those ancient systems are sufficiently elucidated to show their share in the ultimate result. There is, no doubt, considerable repetition, some of which might, perhaps, have been avoided; and the very natural desire to make his book more readable has occasionally betrayed the writer into digressions not quite germane to his subject. But these are pardonable defects. We can recommend this manual as entertaining and eminently profitable reading.

Mr. Williams naturally begins with the ancient Greek notation, the oldest as to which we are sufficiently informed, and which contributed to our system the idea of calling the notes after certain letters of the alphabet. He next takes up the difficult subject of the neumes, developed as early as the ninth century from the Greek accents. From these we ultimately derive the idea of showing pictorially the movement of a melody up or down the scale. He explains the neumes more clearly than we have seen it done before. The addition to the neume-signs of one or more lines marked as carrying certain notes of the scale ultimately led to our stave of five lines. After explaining the system of Guy of Arezzo, from which our three clefs are taken, and the mysteries of the famous "Guidonian hand," the author passes to the terribly intricate subject of "measured music," which defies the utmost literary skill to elucidate it within a reasonable compass. Mr. Williams succeeds as well as could be expected in showing how the absurd systems at first employed to mark the time-values of notes produced our familiar signs for semibreves, minims, crotchets, etc. The "tablatures" are then described. These were pictorial representations of the keyboards, or of the frets and holes of instruments, showing what keys, frets, or holes were to be employed, just as the Greek letters showed the strings of the lyre or the holes of the flutes. To the tablatures we owe our bar lines. Figured base, "accidentals," signs of expression, and the rest of our modern signs are traced in like manner to their sources. The book ends with a review of many recently proposed reforms in our present notation, none of which have much chance of general acceptance.

The book is richly—perhaps superfluously —illustrated, and is furnished with a good index and two useful appendices, one a list of musical writers, the other a glossary of musical terms. The type is good and the roughness of the paper is agreeable, though it somewhat hurts the clearness of some of the tables and examples, of which the small page necessarily reduces the size. There are some typographical errors, as is natural in a first edition. The most annoying thing is that the illustrations are often far from the corresponding text, and have to be sought with some labor, or avoided where they obtrude themselves unbidden. Of misprints, or possibly slips of the pen, we note, as specimens, Paramesos (p. 41) for Paramese, *memoriae technici* (p. 52), the C clef on the wrong line (p. 99) unintentionally transposing an example, *becarré* (p. 117) for *bécarre*, synnemenon (p. 13, thrice) for synemmenon. In the examples of Greek music the Greek words are here and there misspelled (as on p. 41), and the accents are sometimes given, sometimes omitted. These slips will not greatly trouble an intelligent reader. We must add that the book would be materially improved by a better marshalling of the facts, especially if each of the elements of our modern notation could be separately traced to its origin; but it must be confessed that this would be no easy task, since not a few of the ancient systems have contributed more than one of those elements, and at various periods.

Ordered to China: Letters of Wilbur J. Chamberlin. Frederick A. Stokes Co.

These letters, from various dottings around the circle of the world, to his wife at home by a newspaper correspondent ordered to China during the Boxer uprising, are so full of rollicking fun and hearty affection, withal so buoyant and graphic, that one at first sight cannot realize their real value to the scholar and historian. Chamberlin was more than a first-class gatherer of news. He hated mere sensationalism and exaggeration, and his marked characteristics were good nature, patience, and energy. These are letters penned in haste and without polish pretty nearly every day, however weary the writer might be, but they are wonderfully vivid, and the story in each one is clear. Both ashore and on deck he saw through shams, discerned worth, and knew how to picture human nature in all its varieties. Besides racy descriptions of life in the floating Chinese communities on the Pacific liners, he makes a good study of contrasting race traits and of individual temperaments. The "contract doctors," who go out to attend to our soldier boys, he thought "the worst lot of duffers that ever wore the title of doctor." He has a good deal to say, pro and con, about the missionaries who, at the time of his arrival in Shanghai, were rather numerous, having fled from the interior. He writes much about the confiscated property of the Chinese, which the army softened into "loot" and the missionaries into "reimbursement," though we do not find that even he refrained from stepping up to the bargain counter. Indeed, it would be hard to learn who was not an Achan in the general enjoyment of deserted property. In his encounter with "Mr. A.," we think that, even according to his own account, he comes off second best.

We may be reasonably sure that the dispatches which Mr. Chamberlin sent to New York had some effect in shaping the policy of the State Department at Washington in its treatment of the Peking Government. Certainly the American policy, in contrast with that of the Governments of Europe, was both righteous and efficient. Probably no book thus far written, or likely to be composed, gives from the inside such a vivid and truthful picture of Peking during the boiling of the diplomatic cauldron in 1900, and the petty squabbles for social and diplomatic precedence among the foreign diplomatists. With the Germans, among whom more of the feudal spirit still prevails, the disease was in the bone. The civil war that went on between Mumm von Schwarzenstein, the German Minister, and

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Field Marshal Count von Waldersee, as to which should outrank the other at the dinner-table, is almost too funny to be true. Nevertheless, it is on this kind of meat, furnished them so abundantly by the foreign diplomatists, that the native Cæsars in the Tsung-li Yamen have fed for a century. Other social incidents are told in amusing style. When the homesick American officers "proposed the toast 'Sweethearts and Wives,' and sang it over three or four times, a youngster disturbed the harmony by offering this toast: 'Here's to our Sweethearts and Wives—may they never meet.' Well, most of the crowd were married men, and in two shakes of a lamb's tail that youngster was standing on his head in a snowbank outside the door."

The author's tribulations in having his dispatches misrepresented by addition, subtraction, and mistranslation were great, but some of us, even in 1900, who realized the situation, were then able to sympathize with him. This book was well worth printing, for it is full of material for history, besides legend, story, anecdote, and fun sparkling on every page, all set down in free, unstudied style. Here are snapshot literary photographs. On his return, after a journey to see the midnight sun, this one of three brothers who early spent themselves, having served their country with pen and brain, died suddenly at Carlsbad. Having started from home Sunday, August 5, 1900, a cablegram dated London, August 14, 1901, read: "Chamberlin died Carlsbad yesterday. Notify friends."

Biografia di un Bandito: Giuseppe Musolino di fronte alla psichiatria ed alla sociologia. Da A. Morselli and S. De Sanctis. Milan: Treves. 1903.

It has been the fortune of many precious rascals to attain a qualified beatification as heroes of romance within the pages of hair-lifting tales, or even on the operatic stage; but it was reserved for the present day, and the dawn of the sciences of psychiatry and criminal anthropology, to enshrine the villain in works of scientific biography previously consecrated to the saint. The 'Biography of a Bandit' may appear an enticing title to the reader of the jaundiced newspaper, but he will be disappointed in its contents. It is "a medico-legal study and considerations" by two serious-minded university instructors in psychiatry, one at Genoa, the other at Rome, who dedicate their work to their famous master, Prof. Cesare Lombroso of the University of Turin.

The bandit himself, Giuseppe Musolino, enjoyed notoriety in his native province, Calabria, and, indeed, throughout Italy, during the brief years of his criminal career, and especially attracted the attention of the international newspaper world on the occasion of his somewhat spectacular trial at the assizes of Lucca in the summer of 1902. He was at that time less than twenty-six years old, but he had been a tough case (*pessimo soggetto*) ever since his boyhood, and was not inexperienced in the court-room and the jail. Yet he apparently had not tried the excitement of homicide till the month after he reached his majority. Then a friend with whom he had quarrelled was shot and seriously wounded from behind a wall, and Musolino went into hiding in the Calabrian mountains. Some months later he was arrested, tried at Reggio, Calabria, and sent to prison for twenty-one years; but in less than four months, and only thirteen days after being transferred for safer keeping to a new and strong jail, Musolino and three other convicts dug their way through the walls and took again to hiding. This free life lasted just two years and nine months, and during it Musolino's most notable crimes were committed. He proudly proclaimed himself no thief, but he took a bloody and unperturbed vengeance on those whom he suspected of giving testimony against him, of spying upon his whereabouts, or of attempting to capture him. His name filled the countryside with awesome admiration mingled with a wholesome timidity.

His life of adventurous struggle against the strong arm of the law caused him, as is so frequently the case in Italy, to be crowned with an aureole of popular sympathy as a poor unfortunate (*povero disgraziato*). So he went on through summer and winter, protected by fear or favor, frequenting villages and cities of the district, travelling on the railway, entertained in convents or by respectable families, watching from close at hand the progress of bands of police sent out to find him, and then retiring to sleep peacefully in the beds left warm by his early-risen pursuers. During this time he was continuing his vendetta until he had to his account seven premeditated murders and eight or ten attempts in the same direction. Finally, the authorities took counsel of despair, and set about isolating the bandit by arresting his suspected sympathizers. After a hundred and fifty of these had been incarcerated, Musolino found it advisable to quit the country. So he started northward on foot with the idea of emigrating to France or to America; but far away in the Marches a pair of carabinieri stopped him with questions on a country road, and, on attempting to run away, he was arrested, and later identified by old acquaintances brought from Calabria to confront him. Capital punishment is not practised in Italy, but Musolino's sentence was to life imprisonment in the *ergastolo* of Portolongone on the island of Elba, with the first ten years in cellular confinement, of which the authors say that it is "a shame to our penal and prison legislation, for it involves a physical and moral torture far more atrocious than instantaneous death at the hands of the hangman."

During the time of Musolino's detention at Lucca, pending his trial, the authors of the study before us were given free access to the delinquent, and he appears to have found diversion in their visits and in the minute examinations to which they subjected him. With the help of tabular statements and of diagrams they chronicle the details of Musolino's physical and mental organism, from precise measurements of his person, record of pulse and temperature, photographic reproduction of finger-prints, to the character of his reflex muscular actions and the classification of the subject-matter of his dreams through a long series of consecutive nights. Of course, the mental and moral phenomena are not neglected.

The layman, after a careful reading, will be likely to consider that all this mass of painfully gathered data goes to show that Musolino exhibited no abnormal traits, and was far from appearing a monster of wickedness to an ordinary acquaintance. He seems like a perfectly normal human being, with no lust for blood—only he has the undeveloped moral sense that is characteristic, for example, of the Indian in his savage state; and Calabria is well known to have lagged behind the rest of the world in moral as in material development, if, indeed, it has not retrograded. But the lack in Musolino appears to be entirely moral, and to be a defect in education alone. The authors, to be sure, try conscientiously to make the most out of one indication of possible degeneracy that they appear to be able to discover. Musolino had occasional attacks of epilepsy, and, besides the careful investigation of the facts in his individual case, the authors have inquired into the prevalence of epilepsy in Calabria, both absolutely and in comparison with other parts of Italy. The results are, of course, brought to bear on the fact that Calabria exceeds all other parts of the Italian realm in crimes of violence, and in actual homicide in exceeded only by Sicily. The bearing of the comparison must be left to the expert.

The ordinary reader, who may care little for the details of Musolino's digestion, will yet find great interest in the chapters that treat of the social, economic, and moral conditions of Calabria, and mayhap will be surprised to learn that so much of poetic temperament and agreeable characteristic yet survives in that country, the state of which in its worst portions is shaming the Government of Italy to action in its behalf.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Ahmad, Shamsulululma Maulari Nazir. The Bride's Mirror: A Tale of Domestic Life in Delhi Forty Years Ago. Translated from the Hindustani by G. E. Ward. London and New York: Henry Frowde. 3s. 6d. net.

Aldrich, Fred Davis, and Foster, Irving Lysander. A French Reader. Boston: Ginn & Co. 50c.

Antigone: An Account of the Presentation of the Antigone of Sophocles at the Leland Stanford Junior University. San Francisco: Paul Elder & Co.

Art Portfolio of the International Studio. New York: John Lane.

Arts and Crafts. Vol. IV. (The Woman's Library.) New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50 net.

Atkinson, Eleanor. Mamzelle Fifine: A Romance of the Girlhood of the Empress Josephine on the Island of Martinique. D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

Bearan, Arthur H. Tube, Train, Tram, and Car, or Up-to-date Locomotion. Illustrated. Introduction by Llewellyn Preece. London: Geo. Routledge & Sons; New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.50 net.

Black, W. C. Is Man Immortal? And God in Nature. Introduction by C. B. Galloway. Nashville (Tenn.): Bigham & Smith.

Book-Prices Current. Vol. XVII. London: Elliot Stock.

Browning, Robert. Men and Women. Illustrated. (Miranda's Library.) London: J. M. Dent & Co.; New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.50.

Campbell, William. Formosa under the Dutch; Described from Contemporary Records, with Explanatory Notes and a Bibliography of the Island. London: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co. 12s. net.

Charles, Frances. The Awakening of the Duchess. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

Clark, Felicia Buttz. The Sword of Garibaldi. New York: Eaton & Mains. $1.25.

Cotes, Mrs. Everard (Sara Jeannette Duncan). The Pool in the Desert. D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

Cronise, Florence M., and Ward, Henry M. Cunnie Rabbit, Mr. Spider, and the Other Beef: West African Folk Tales. London: Swan Sonnenschein & Co.; New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50 net.

Duff's Abraham and the Patriarchal Age. (The Temple Series of Bible Characters and Scripture Series.) London: J. M. Dent & Co.; Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

Earle, Mabel. New Fortunes. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co. $1.25 net.

Ellis, Edward S. True Blue: A Story of Luck and Pluck. Boston: Dana Estes & Co. $1 net.

Ellwanger, W. D. The Oriental Rug: A Monograph on Eastern Rugs and Carpets, Saddle-bags, Mats, and Pillows. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. Illustrated. $2.50 net.

Encyclopædia Medica. Vols VII.-XIII. Conclusion. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

Eyre, Archibald. The Trifler: A Love Comedy. New York: The Smart Set Publishing Co. $1.50.

Faulkner, John Alfred. The Methodists. (The Story of the Churches.) New York: The Baker & Taylor Co. $1 net.

FitzGerald, Edward, Letters and Literary Remains of. Vol. VII. and last of the edition. The Macmillan Co.

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

FitzGerald, Edward. The Rubáiyát of Omar Khayyám. (The Thumb-Nail Series.) The Century Co.
Ford, James L. The Brazen Calf. Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.
Foulke, William Dudley. Protean Papers. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.
Francis, M. E. Christian Thal. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.
Fraser, W. A. The Blood Lilies. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.
Gall, James. An Easy Guide to the Constellations: With a Miniature Atlas of the Stars. G. P. Putnam's Sons. 75c.
Gilder, Richard Watson. A Christmas Wreath. The Century Co. $1.40 net.
Goldsmith, Oliver. She Stoops to Conquer. (The Thumb-Nail Series.) The Century Co.
Gordon, John B. Reminiscences of the Civil War. With Portraits. Charles Scribner's Sons.
Gotshall, W. C. Notes on Electric Railway Economies and Preliminary Engineering. New York: McGraw Publishing Co. $2.
Gray, Andrew. A Pilgrimage to Bible Lands. London: Skeffington & Son; New York: Edwin S. Gorham. $1.25 net.
Gregorovius, Ferdinand. Lucretia Borgia: According to Original Documents and Correspondence of her Day. Translated from the third German edition by John Leslie Garner. D. Appleton & Co. $2.25 net.
Gwynn, Stephen. John Maxwell's Marriage. The Macmillan Co. $1.50.
Haggard, H. Rider. Stella Fregelius: A Tale of Three Destinies. Longmans, Green & Co.
Harland, Henry. The Cardinal's Snuff-Box. New edition. John Lane.
Harrison, John Smith. Platonism in English Poetry. The Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries. New York: The Columbia University Press; The Macmillan Co. $2 net.
Hepburn, A. Barton. History of Coinage and Currency in the United States and the Perennial Contest for Sound Money. The Macmillan Co.
Heywood, William, and Olcott, Lucy. Guide to Siena History and Art. London: T. Fisher Unwin. 6s. net.
Higgins, Lothrop D. Lessons in Physics. Boston: Ginn & Co. 90c.
Hill, Elizabeth. My Wonderful Visit. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.20 net.
Hobart, George Vere. Li'l Verses for Li'l Fellers. New York: R. H. Russell. $1.40 net.
Hooper, Cyrus Lauron. Gee-Boy. John Lane. $1 net.
Howard, Montague. Old London Silver: Its History, its Makers, and its Marks. Illustrated. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons; London: B. T. Batsford.
Hudson, W. H. The Naturalist in La Plata. New ed. Illustrated. London: J. M. Dent & Co.; New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2 net.
Hulbert, Homer B. In Search of a Siberian Klondike, as narrated by Washington B. Vanderlip. The Century Co.
Hume, Martin. The Love Affairs of Mary Queen of Scots: A Political History. McClure, Phillips & Co.
Huntington, William Reed. Sonnets and a Dream. New York: Thomas Whitaker. $1.
Ingraham, Col. Prentiss. The Girl Rough Riders. Boston: Dana Estes & Co. $1 net.
Johnson, Margaret. A Bunch of Keys. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1 net.
Johnson, Rossiter. The Alphabet of Rhetoric. With a Chapter on Elocution. D. Appleton & Co. $1.25 net.
Joline, Adrian H. The Diversions of a Book-Lover. Harper & Brothers. $3 net.
Jones, F. A. Famous Hymns and their Authors. London: Hodder & Stoughton; New York: Edwin S. Gorham. $1.50 net.
Journal of Social Science. No. XLI. (Boston Papers of 1903.) Boston: American Social Science Association.
Jowett, Benjamin. Sócrates: Plato's Apology of Socrates and Crito, with a part of his Phædo. (The Thumb-Nail Series.) The Century Co.
Kauffmann, D. F. Northern Mythology. (The Temple Primers.) Translated by M. Steele Smith. London: J. M. Dent & Co.
Kauffman, Reginald Wright, and Carpenter, Edward Childs. The Chasm. D. Appleton & Co.
Kellogg, Vernon L. First Lessons in Zoölogy. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.12 net.
Kingsley, Charles, The Novels and Poems of: Yeast, Vol. I; Poems, Vol. I. Introduction by Maurice Kingsley. Library edition complete in 14 vols. New York: J. F. Taylor & Co.
Lamb, Charles, The Works of. Vol. III. Critical Essays. Edited by William Macdonald. London: J. M. Dent & Co.; New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50 net.
Lane, Ralph. Patriotism under Three Flags: A Plea for Rationalism in Politics. London: T. Fisher Unwin. 6s. net.
Lessing, Bruno. Children of Men. McClure, Phillips & Co.
Lighton, William R. The Ultimate Moment. Harper & Brothers.
Long, John Luther. Madame Butterfly. (Japanese edition.) The Century Co. $1.80 net.
Lord, Arthur Power. The Regency of Marie de Médicis: A Study of French History from 1610 to 1616. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.75 net.
Lydekker, R. Mostly Mammals. Illustrated. London: Hutchinson & Co. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $3.50 net.
McCarthy, Justin Huntly. The Proud Prince. New York: R. H. Russell.
McEwen, Joseph W. An Essay on Creation: Comprehending the Beginning, Course, and the End of Time. Philadelphia: The F. A. Davis Co.
MacFall, Haldine. The Masterfolk. Harper & Brothers. $1.50.
Major, Charles. A Forest Hearth: A Romance of Indiana in the Thirties. The Macmillan Co. $1.50.
Manning, Mary. Judith of the Plains. Harper & Brothers. $1.50.
Miller, Dayton Clarence. Laboratory Physics: A Student's Manual for Colleges and Scientific Schools. Boston: Ginn & Co. $2.
Mitchell, John. Organized Labor: Its Problems, Purposes, and Ideals, and the Present and Future of American Wage Earners. Philadelphia: American Book and Bible House. $1.75 net.
Newspaper Rate Book: Including a Catalogue of Newspapers and Periodicals in the United States and Canada having 5,000 circulation and over, with Advertising Rates of each Paper, Circulation, etc., for the year 1903. St. Louis: Nelson Chesman & Co. $5.
Pearce, William P. Stepping Stones to Manhood. Philadelphia: Harper & Brother Co. $1.50.
Peter Piper's Practical Principles of Plain and Perfect Pronunciation. New York: Scott-Thaw Co.
Philippine Islands, 1493-1898. Vol. VI.—1583-1588. Cleveland (O.): The Arthur H. Clark Co. $4 net.
Pizzi, Italo. L'Islamismo. (Manuali Hoepli, 333-334.) Milan: Ulrico Hoepli. L. 3.
Plays I Have Seen: A Diary. Dodd, Mead & Co. $1 net.
Porritt, Edward and Annie G. The Unreformed House of Commons. 2 vols. Cambridge (Eng.): The University Press; New York: The Macmillan Co. 25s. net.
Russell, T. Baron. Borlase & Son. New York: John Lane. $1.50.
Sheldon, Walter L. Lessons in the Study of Habits. Chicago: W. M. Welch Co.
Struthers, Joseph. The Mineral Industry: Its Statistics, Technology, and Trade. Volume XI. The Engineering and Mining Journal.
Tappan, Eva March. The Christ Story. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50 net.
Tarkington, Booth. Cherry. Harper & Brothers.
Watson, Thomas E. The Life and Times of Thomas Jefferson. D. Appleton & Co. $2.50 net.
Who's Who in America: A Biographical Dictionary of Notable Living Men and Women of the United States. Edited by John W. Leonard. Chicago: A. N. Marquis & Co. $3.50.
Wickham, E. C. Horace: The Satires, Epistles, and De Arte Poetica, with a Commentary. Oxford: The Clarendon Press; New York: Henry Frowde. $1.50.
Wright, Mabel Osgood. Aunt Jimmy's Will. The Macmillan Co. $1.50.

"As delightful in their way as anything Dr. Holmes wrote of Harvard."—Sun.

NOT FOR YALE MEN ONLY.

THE WAYS OF YALE

By HENRY A. BEERS.

New and Enlarged Edition.

With two illustrations and gilt top; bound in blue and gold. 16mo, **$1.00** *net* (by mail $1.06).

This new edition (eighth printing) contains the stories: **The Third Stage of Discipline,** and **A Problem in Arithmetical Progression,** and twelve **College Rhymes,** not in earlier editions.

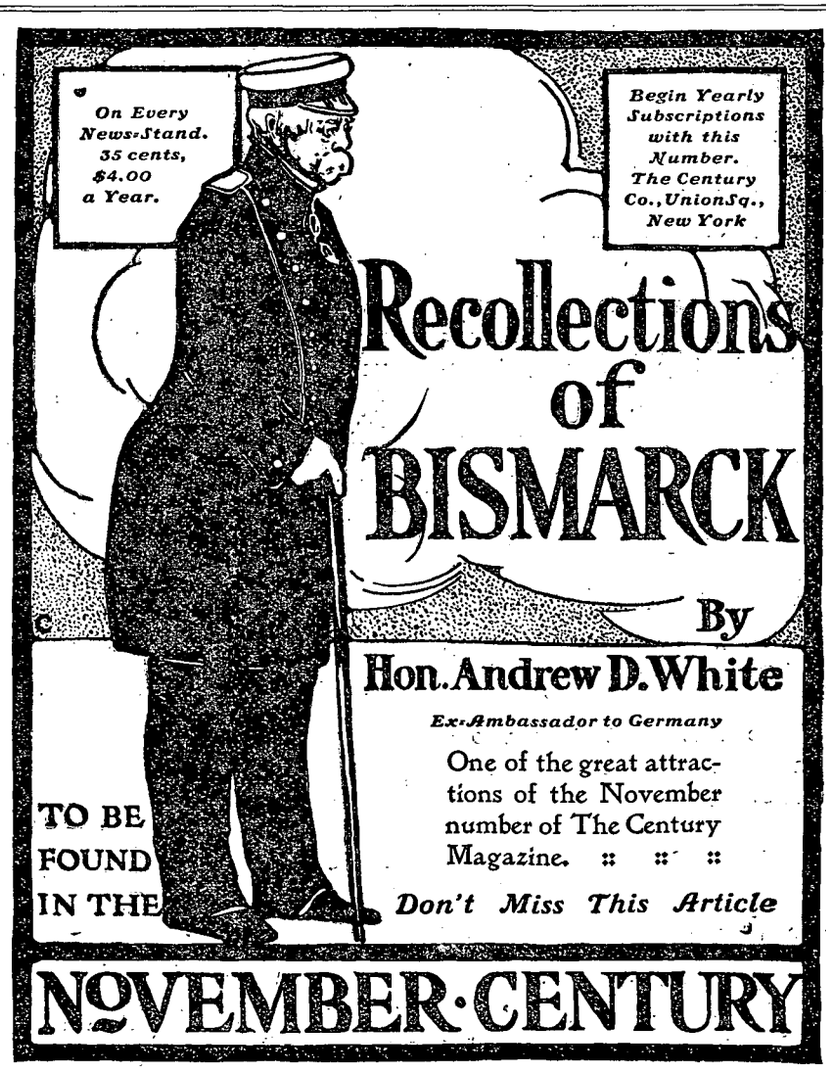
Henry Holt & Co.

Charming Presents

1. **POLONIUS, or Wise Saws and Modern Instances.** By EDWARD FITZGERALD. Leather, gilt edges, $1.00 net.
2. **THE DANCE OF DEATH.** By HANS HOLBEIN. Illustrated. Edited by Austin Dobson. Printed on Japan vellum. $1.75 net.
3. **MARCUS AURELIUS.** Introduction by MATTHEW ARNOLD. $1.00 net.
4. **DISCOURSES OF EPICTETUS.** 2 vols. $2.00 net.

Send for Catalogues of Fine Books to

SCOTT-THAW CO., 542 5th Av., N. Y.


On Every News-Stand. 35 cents, $4.00 a Year.
Begin Yearly Subscriptions with this Number. The Century Co., Union Sq., New York
Recollections of BISMARCK
By
Hon. Andrew D. White
Ex-Ambassador to Germany
One of the great attractions of the November number of The Century Magazine.
TO BE FOUND IN THE
Don't Miss This Article
NOVEMBER CENTURY

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

READY NEXT WEEK

The Nemesis of Froude

Everyone has been hearing of "The Carlyle Controversy," though few have had time to follow it in the profuse publications on the subject. It concerns the clearing of Carlyle's magnificent and beautiful character from the baseless charges of his executor and original biographer, JAMES ANTHONY FROUDE. The whole subject, interesting and enlightening in the extreme, to broad minds, is now summed up and closed finally in one decisive volume of less than 200 pages, admirably written, by Sir JAMES CRICHTON BROWNE and ALEXANDER CARLYLE, entitled,

The Nemesis of Froude

8VO. BUCKRAM. $1.00 NET

Everyone must read this who wishes to preserve in his mind the correct image of the personality of the greatest Anglo-Saxon philosopher of the XIXth century.

The Life of St. Mary Magdalen

Translated from the Italian of an unknown XIVth century writer by VALENTINE HAWTREY. Introduction by VERNON LEE. Illustrated from the Old Masters.

The Life of St. Mary Magdalen

12MO. $1.50 NET.

"One of the most rarely beautiful pieces of mediæval thought and expression ever brought to light."

JOHN LANE — WRITE FOR OUR ILLUSTRATED FALL LIST — NEW YORK

For a candid and fearless treatment of contemporary issues from the distinctively ethical point of view read

The Ethical Record

The November issue, just published, contains articles on Canada's Attempted Solution of the Problem of Religious Education in the Schools, The Mechanism of the Trades Unions, The Expansion of the Village Improvement Movement, The Papacy in the Nineteenth Century, The Minimum Wage, Civilization and the Backward Races, etc., etc. Book Reviews.

15 Cents a copy. One dollar a year (with Supplement).

On sale Nov. 2d at Brentano's, Wanamaker's, and Siegel & Cooper's.

RARE BOOKS, PRINTS, AND AUTOGRAPHS Our free monthly catalogues are valued by collectors in all lines. Send your name today for them. Your personal examination of our interesting stock is solicited. We carry no rubbish. Visitors always welcome.

"Anything that's a book."

GOODSPEED'S BOOKSHOP,
5A Park Street, - - Boston, Mass.

Arnold Constable & Co.

Fall Underwear.

MEN'S, WOMEN'S, AND CHILDREN'S
Silk, Silk and Wool, All Wool, and Merino.
Light, Medium, and Heavy Weight Underwear.
(*Best English, Swiss, and Domestic Manufacture.*)

Separate Garments & Union Suits
Hand Knit Shetland Wool Spencers.

Hosiery.

All Wool, Merino, Camel's Hair, and Cotton Hose, Plain Colors, Embroidered Fronts, etc.

Silk Hose, Golf Hose.

Broadway & 19th st.
NEW YORK.

Delightful Reminiscences
MY OWN STORY
By JOHN T. TROWBRIDGE
Illustrated $2.50 *net*. Postpaid $2.68
HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO., Publishers

CONVERSATIONAL FRENCH, Latest plan, "unique, peculiar, and thorough." Mailed for one dollar; if preferred, sent free on approval. E. ROTH, 1135 Pine st., Philadelphia.

The **Astor Edition of Poets**

is the best for schools and colleges. 89 vols. List price, 60c. per vol. (price to schools, 40c.)
SEND FOR LIST.
Thomas Y. Crowell & Co., New York

PRESIDENT THWING'S
Baccalaureate Addresses, 1891-1903
Of the volume, HENRY VAN DYKE says:
"Wit and wisdom are both here, sound doctrine and clear illustration. But the personal accent, the inspiration of a true human spirit, the touch of sympathy, and the courage of leadership—this is what I like, and this is put into these pages. It is good to read them."
Price, $1.00 *net*.
THE BAKER & TAYLOR CO., New York

Financial.

LETTERS OF CREDIT We buy and sell bills of exchanges and make Cable transfers of money on Europe, Australia, and South Africa; also make collections and issue Commercial and Travellers' Credits available in all parts of the world.
International Cheques. Certificates of Deposit.
BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

For Sale or To Let.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—Exeter, England.—Estate of eight acres. Charming house; five master's bedrooms; secluded grounds; fine views; 15 minutes' walk from cathedral. Rent £300, unfurnished. Apply E. H., HARBORTH, County Chambers, Exeter, for details.

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED